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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Rome and Vienna Warn Berlin

Minneapolis Ends Long Strike

Arizona Resents Nippon Farms

U. S. Bolsters Cotton Growers

Dublin Misses Its Newspapers

Langley Gets Honors at Last

ITALY and Austria unite in affirming that Austrian independence will be maintained and that any interference with Austria's "internal autonomy" will be regarded as a threat against its independence. The official statement ends the conference between Premier Mussolini and Chancellor Schuschnigg at Florence and is regarded as a warning to Germany. Both countries are skeptical of Chancellor Hitler's promise to respect Austrian independence, and they therefore indicate emphatically what their attitude would be if further threats or terrorism come from German National Socialists. The way is arranged for the swift invasion of Austria by Italian troops under certain circumstances. Germans are quick to make a counter-reply—Under this independence agreement, Italy itself should abstain from assisting with or interfering in Austria's affairs.

¶ Minneapolis sees the 36-day strike of the truck drivers and helpers end in a peace pact between them and the employers. The city's traffic moves unguarded or unrestricted by soldiers for the first time in weeks of fighting. Gov. Floyd B. Olson, whose forceful measures and use of the National Guard were opposed, says the settlement is practical acceptance of the mediators' proposal, which largely favors the strikers' demands—Again the public suffers heavily while iron-willed hirers and hired men strive to bend each other.

¶ Tokyo, Washington and Salt River Valley, Ariz., are stirred over threats of white farmer-Japanese farmer trouble. Salt River Valley undertakes to enforce the law which forbids Orientals not native Americans from owning or leasing Arizona lands. White farmers, declaring violations, organize. The Japanese complain, Tokyo appeals to Washington, the Secretary of State appeals to Gov. B. B. Moeur of Arizona—Washington knows that hot-headed action against brown in Arizona invites hot-headed action against white in Manchuria.

¶ Stromboli, for centuries the "lighthouse of the Mediterranean," gives two loud blasts and goes into brief eruption. Flaming rocks fall from high in air to start fires in vineyards, but the damage does not compare with that of 1930. The 1800 inhabitants of the island are reported safe. The ancients believed Æolus, god of the winds, sat on this terrifying mountaintop and hatefully blew hurricanes out of his bulging cheeks—Maybe too many people are still believing something of that sort.

¶ The Washington Administration braces 2,000,000 farmers of the South by announcing 12 cents a pound will be loaned them on their cotton. The present price is slightly higher, but lessening consumption and cotton mill strike threats worry the farmer. Now he can wait complacently his best market—Peace of mind is a prime staple these days on any farm.

¶ The Irish Free State learns that getting along without newspapers is a deplorable condition. The principal journals in and out of Dublin have been shut down for several weeks by a printers' strike. The radio stations increase their bulletins, but prove that broadcasts cannot carry the full burden of current events satisfactorily. Meanwhile, rumor runs wild. All manner of "whopping" stories, unfounded and usually calamitous, are sent leaping by word of mouth. The human mind, if uninformed, grows panicky and dangerous—Out of the depths of its own ignorance it works havoc.

¶ Berlin sees the Committee on Reform of German Penal Laws make striking proposals. Duels are discussed for settling man-to-man disputes, with no punishment except for a combatant who violates the dueling rules. In cases of condemned persons suicide is suggested instead of execution. The doomed one would be offered a pistol or a hemlock cup. Germany looks back to the days of ancient Greece—But of course it would not consider offering such a cup to any modern Socrates.

¶ Washington reverently views the first successful flying machine in the Smithsonian Institution on the 100th anniversary of its inventor, Dr. Samuel Pierpont Langley. In 1891 Langley, a scholar, declared mechanical flight possible. In 1896 his 13-foot, steam-powered model flew half a mile. The War Department backed Langley with $50,000. In 1903 his "Aërodrome," faultily launched, merely dived into the Potomac. Later in 1903 Wright Brothers made the first man-carrying flight. In 1913 Glenn Curtiss proved the unchanged Langley "Aërodrome" by flying in it. But a formerly incredulous and now repentant world couldn't undo what it had already done—It had scornfully laughed Samuel Pierpont Langley into his grave.

Cracks Across China's Vastness

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Inset: Keystone

Pieces in the Jig-Saw Puzzle of the Chinese Republic's Future

Everyone Thinks of China As Second Only to Russia in Size, But the Central Core Would Become Less Than the Area of the United States, As Shown in the Small Black Figures, if the Largest Border Provinces Continue to Fall Under Outside Control. The Arrows Point to Regions or Frontiers Subject to Dispute or Separatist Tendencies. Inset—L. M. Karakhan, Former Soviet Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs and Ambassador to China, Recently Sent on Special Mission to Outer Magnolia.

Arizona Asked To Stop Violence Against Japanese

Ousting Oriental Farmers May Have Repercussion in Manchuria

PHOENIX, Ariz., Aug. 22 (AP)—The Federal Government took steps today to prevent possible violence against nearly 1000 Japanese ordered by white farmers "to get out and stay out" of the fertile Salt River Valley.

Gov. B. B. Moeur was asked by the State Department to prevent happenings "which would create difficulties in the relations between the United States and Japan." The Governor was expected to make a public statement on the situation today.

Simultaneously county officials went ahead to enforce the alien land law which forbids Orientals who are not native Americans owning or leasing agricultural land in Arizona.

It was the asserted violation of this law which led to a mass meeting of 600 white farmers in Fowler district last week and their ultimatum which they said they would enforce Saturday.

In a long-distance telephone conversation with Attorney-General Arthur L. Laprade, a representative of the Far East relations division of the State Department was understood to have warned that violence here might precipitate serious trouble for Americans living in Manchuria.

Mr. William Phillips, acting Secretary of State, telegraphed the governor, "I am confident that you will use your authority toward preventing any unlawful or violent treatment of Japanese residents."

"The Japanese Government has already approached me with regard to this situation," the Secretary said.

County Attorney Renz L. Jen-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

China's Wide Border Regions Slipping Under Alien Control With Prospect of Halving Area

Russian Influence Grows in Mongolia—Japan Eyes Area, Too

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—That the Soviet Government has not relaxed in any degree its intimate associations with the Outer Mongolian Republic, the only Soviet Government outside of Russia, is indicated by the wide attention devoted by the Soviet press to the tenth anniversary celebrations of its founding, held this summer in Urga (Ulan-Bator).

Equally significant was the selection of Mr. L. M. Karakhan, former Soviet Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs and Ambassador to China, to head a mission carrying congratulations to Urga. Mr. Karakhan was assigned to this task after his new appointment as Ambassador to Turkey had been announced.

The relations between the Soviet Union and the Outer Mongolian Republic have attracted renewed attention since the Japanese occupation of Manchuria. It has been reported on several occasions that Japan was negotiating with Outer Mongolian chieftains to unite with the new Kingdom of "Manchutikuo." Last year Japanese news agencies reported that a revolt had occurred at Urga, and that Soviet army detachments had crossed the border to support the régime which has been intimately associated with Moscow since 1921. This report was officially denied by Moscow.

There is little doubt, however, that some Japanese groups are still eager for an agreement which would bring Outer Mongolia under the reign of Pu Yi, Emperor of "Manchutikuo." It may be taken for

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

British Dispute Frontier of Yunnan—Tibetans Keep Freedom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India—Frayed edges of the Chinese "Empire" are flapping uncomfortably along the long Indian frontier from the southern Chinese Province of Yunnan, westward over the Tibetan "roof of the world" and still westward, from these heights, to Kashgar, in central Asia, and onward to the far confines of Russia.

In the southern region, there is a stretch of no-man's land dividing China from Burma, the easternmost province of the British Empire of India. A section of that frontier has never been demarcated. The British claim a borderline further toward China than the Chinese will admit. The Chinese claim a line further into Burma than the British will accept. Between the two, neither Government is supposed to intervene. The region is wild. Nobody troubles much what lawlessness is there nor attempts to collect taxes in it.

Chinese troops and bandits have lately been gathering there and making forays into undisputed British territory. The Nanking Government and the nearest Chinese provincial authorities alike declare that they do not know what is happening, that they have no information.

Tibet Confused

In Tibet the situation is confused owing to the recent passing of the Dalai Lama, the political head of the state, and the temporary ascendancy of a council of regency. The Chinese now have a large expedition on its way there through western China. The ostensible purpose of this force is to convey to the Tibetan Government Chinese condolences on the passing of the late ruler. But there is room for belief that the real objective may be something quite different.

China claims Tibet as part of its own empire. The Tibetans stoutly assert their independence and have hitherto successfully fought to maintain it. India, Tibet's southern neighbor, has no ambitions in Tibet except to prevent its falling into the hands or under the influence of a possibly hostile foreign power.

To the north in Chinese Turkestan, also known as Sinkiang, other causes of Indo-Chinese difficulty have arisen owing to local rebellion, turmoil and disorder. What is happening there is little known, there being neither newspapers nor other means of information.

There is a Chinese provincial government at Urumchi in the northern part of the territory. This, according to latest reports, is being besieged by a rebel chief named Ma Chung Ling who has made himself master of the whole province except its northern extremities.

Here again the Chinese Government protests that it has no information from its provincial representatives and does not even know what their position is.

Thirty years ago a distinguished publicist wrote a book which is entitled "The Break-Up of China." China is by no means broken up yet, despite the loss of Manchuria and the current struggle for Mongolia. The process is slow. But the whole of its land frontier from Manchuria through Central Asia and back to Yunnan, is showing signs of internal cracks which are beginning to affect India.

Coin Exhibition at Cleveland Shows Inflation's Long History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 22—When the great-great-granddaughter of John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, walked into the exhibition of the American Numismatic Association here this week she became a center of interest. She is Mrs. Gertrude Hart Larkins of East Palestine, Ohio. Among the exhibits was a paper 30-shilling piece signed by her illustrious ancestor.

Mrs. Larkins, upon the request of the owner of the curio, Mrs. Otto Budde, president of the Cleveland Numismatic Association, signed her name under John Hart's.

An exhibit showed that "inflation" was practiced centuries before America was discovered. Mr. A. P. Spencer of Cleveland has a collection of silver Roman coins illustrating the methods used by the Romans after the Punic Wars, 264 B. C. They inflated simply by cutting the size of the coins 50 per cent.

There were coins exhibited totaling more than $100,000 in value, though extremely rare and costly pieces are not encouraged for public display by the association, which is holding its annual convention.

There was a collection of 110 copper pennies minted in 1794 to 1796 which Mr. T. James Clarke of Jamestown, N. Y., values at $14,800. There was also in the show cases bronze spade money of the Shang Dynasty dating back to 1686-1110 B. C., extremely rare pieces.

Attention was claimed by a very odd collection of Island of Yap moneys who central piece is a 30-pound stone with a hole in the middle with which the Yap inhabitants can buy a 100-pound pig or 1000 coconuts.

A sample of the monster "coins" which measure three by four feet and have been used for centuries, and are used even today by the Tlinget Indians of Alaska, was shown. The piece on exhibit would buy 5000 blankets.

The annual auction was held but the highest price paid for a coin was bought by arrangement before the auction. It was a $5 gold piece of 1829 and went for $500.

An exhibit which attracted special attention was that of the dies which made the 60-peso Oaxaca gold pieces during the Mexican revolution of 1913-17. Only a few dozen coins were cast and the dies were supposed to have been destroyed by the Carranza Government.

In the cases were all sorts of money used since civilization began up to scrip of 1934. Scrip collecting is the latest numismatic classification.

Premiers Plan Extensions Of Rome Protocol

Mussolini and Schuschnigg Invite Wider Coöperation in Austrian Economy

Autonomy Reaffirmed

Visiting Chancellor Goes Home via Viareggio, Without Seeing Ex-Empress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

FLORENCE, Italy, Aug. 22—Interference with Austria's "internal autonomy" is to be regarded as a threat against that country's independence according to the agreement reached between Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy and Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria during their meeting here.

The official statement to this effect which was issued last night is intended, informed commentators declared, as a warning to Germany. Both the Italian and Austrian Governments are rather skeptical whether Chancellor Adolf Hitler intends to keep his promises to respect Austria's independence. They have therefore restated in emphatic terms what their viewpoint is so as to leave no doubt what their attitude would be if further threats of terrorism came from German National Socialists.

What About Italy?

While this is doubtless the official interpretation, it is pointed out in some circles that the Germans accuse Premier Mussolini himself of interfering with Austria's "internal autonomy." If there were any pecuniary or other forms of assistance from the Italian to the Austrian Government, it ought now be withdrawn if the terms of the Mussolini-Schuschnigg agreement are to be strictly observed, some officials believe.

Besides reaching an "effective community of views" on the question of Austria's internal autonomy and independence, the two statesmen also agreed that it is the mutual desire of Austria and Italy to intensify and extend to other countries the Rome economic protocols concluded in the spring between Italy, Austria and Hungary. This would be, they decided, a further step toward lasting settlements of the Danubian problem.

The Monitor correspondent understands it was also agreed, although the communiqué does not mention the fact that the question of the Hapsburg restoration has been dropped for the time being.

Friendly Invitation

When the Rome economic protocols were signed in March, the cooperation of other interested coun-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

'Boss' Builder

Keystone — James A. Moffett — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Federal Housing Administrator Who Backs Move for Local Activity in Getting Program Started.

Local Campaigns Urged to Support Housing Program

Only Thus Can Benefits to Trade Be Derived, It Is Pointed Out

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—Cities and towns throughout the United States were urged today by the Federal Housing Administration to organize local campaigns of modernizing and improvement in order to get the greatest benefit from the National Housing program.

Mr. James A. Moffett, housing administrator, said:

"The houses financed under our mortgage insurance program have got to be built right. They must be in suitable neighborhoods, in communities where they are needed."

"The Administration believes," other officials said, "that only in this way can the people of a community be fully informed as to how they can take advantage of the new financing feature of the act, and as to the de-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

O'Connell Resigns As Head of NRA In Massachusetts

Successor Selected but Not Announced; Step Was Unexpected

Mr. P. A. O'Connell today announced his resignation as NRA administrator for Massachusetts.

His resignation has been in the hands of the federal authorities for two weeks, but its acceptance has been delayed pending efforts to induce reconsideration.

Mr. O'Connell, who is president of the E. A. Slattery Company, explained his action as necessitated by the pressure of increased personal business that made it impossible for him to do full justice to his office as administrator.

Increasing defections among the personnel of the NRA throughout the country have caused some commentators to interpret Mr. O'Connell's resignation as indicating lack of sympathy with operation of the recovery program.

But Mr. O'Connell denied such implications, insisting that he was still in sympathy with the new deal principles. At all events, the withdrawal of Mr. O'Connell is heralded as a major shock in the recovery terrain.

Just cited for his efficient handling of labor complaints, Mr. O'Connell's name has become practically synonymous with the NRA in Massachusetts.

His successor has been selected but has been unannounced. Some apprehension as to the direction to be pursued under new control was expressed in certain quarters of business Boston today.

The retiring administrator was known to have been at odds with certain practices of the NRA, mainly those sanctioning price fixing. The retail code has been particularly under fire and it has been suggested that Mr. O'Connell found his position as head of one of the large retail stores of the city inimical with his rôle as enforcer of the codes.

Mr. O'Connell steps down after a period of service that has resulted in his post receiving the highest rating for the number of labor complaints successfully handled without recourse to the courts or to Washington.

NRA Is Forced To Obey Rules It Made Itself

Labor Relations Board Makes Johnson Rehire Man He Dismissed

Sets Up a Precedent

Minneapolis Strike Settled; A. F. of L. Cool to Textile War—Garment Wages Up

The labor pot boils with strikes threatened, strikes settled and rules-makers knocking their heads against their own walls.

General Johnson, NRA head, was forced to restore a discharged employee under a ruling by the labor relations board.

Federal employees grin. It shows they have rights as well as duties in the government service.

The Minneapolis truck drivers settled their long martial-law strike by giving and taking.

And the United Textile Workers go calmly ahead with their plans for a general textile strike by Sept. 1.

President Green of the A. F. of L. says his organization will do everything possible to avert the strike, but, if it comes, will support it.

It also leaked out today at the NRA offices that a 10 per cent wage rise and a 36-hour week has been granted cotton garment industry workers.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—As the result of a precedent-making decision by the National Labor Relations Board, employees of the United States Government were for the first time today recognized as having rights as well as obligations to their employer.

The decision, which reinstated Mr. John L. Donovan to his former post in the NRA, constituted a veritable revolution in the principles governing government service. In effect, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and his NRA were told that the laws they enforce in private industry are equally applicable to themselves. While the NRA is not a regular division of the government establishment, the precedent established in this case would undoubtedly prevail should a similar case arise in a regular department.

Heretofore, an individual entering government service was understood to lose any and all rights he might have enjoyed as an employee of a private individual. He has no right to strike. He has never before been granted the right to bargain collectively. There has been no labor court to which he could go with complaints.

Did Just As He Was Told

He either obeyed orders or he left the government service. Today all this is changed. The Donovan case was taken to the new National Labor Relations Board with hope but with uncertainty as to whether the board would consider it had jurisdiction.

Rightly or wrongly, the board accepted jurisdiction and rendered a decision adverse to the Government. It stands as a court of final appeal for all labor—open to governmental employees as well as private.

Somewhat ironically, the agency of the Government which lost the case and was censured for unfairness to its employees was the same one which has been attempting for more than a year to force industry to recognize Labor's collective bargaining rights guaranteed under Section 7A of the National Recovery Act. General Johnson was forced to swallow his own medicine—a spectacle witnessed by his critics with evident delight and by his friends with a feeling that his handling of the Donovan case constituted one of his worst blunders.

Johnson's Office Silent

Although the NRA bowed to the decision of the board, rendered last night, and gave Mr. Donovan his old job this morning, it obeyed under protest and with indications that Mr. Donovan's position would not be altogether comfortable. Stony silence emanated from General Johnson's office on the subject.

Dr. Gustav Peck, executive director of the NRA's Labor Advisory Board and Mr. Donovan's immediate superior, announced, however, that Mr. Donovan would have to "toe the mark" and added he would "have to understand that some of the acts tolerated from him in the past will no longer be borne."

Dr. Peck also said the reinstatement was ordered "without in any way subscribing to the Labor Board's conclusions, which the arguments do not support."

The Labor Board's decision, after describing the scene in General Johnson's office when Mr. Donovan was dismissed shortly after he had led a protest delegation of NRA union employees to the General, held that:

Had His Mind Made Up

"The record compels us to conclude that the General had made up his mind to discharge Donovan for his conduct that day, provided there were other grounds for discharge, and that he had sent for Dr. Peck to inquire whether there were such grounds.

"Upon all of the facts we think it fair to conclude that General Johnson's objection was not to the union but to being bothered by the union's delegations and that his discharge of Donovan was not a conscious and deliberate attempt to cripple the self-organization of his employees.

"But the case must be judged objectively, and it is clear that General Johnson's action on the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Consumers Watch Price Rises

Youth Marooned in Yarmouth

Gasoline Price Reaches 12 Cents

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Consumers

Against Higher Prices

Massachusetts consumers have long been ably protected by the Consumers' League, ever alert to any trespassing upon the public's purchasing rights. Chief of Staff is Miss Margaret Wiseman, secretary of the league.

A good general always has completely prepared plans for possible emergencies. Thus today Miss Wiseman calmly announced that the public need have no fear that threatened federal price-fixing had caught the league unawares, produced from her desk a complete campaign against this possibility.

Consumers will be educated on prices they should pay for their foodstuffs. Any unfair rises will result in concerted protests.

Since the plan hinges on consumer dissatisfaction, it cannot go far with satisfied customers. Today, according to Mr. Ralph W. Robart, director of the Necessaries of Life for the State, the public seems satisfied that the price raises so far are justified as a legitimate part of the federal policy for farm relief. Thus there appears little possibility of any protest by the league for the time being.

But Mr. Robart gave figures which indicated that Massachusetts is perhaps getting a little the worse of price raising. For instance, since July, 1933, food costs in the State have risen 11 per cent, compared with federal estimates for the country of 6 per cent. Since March of last year the State rise has been 27 per cent, compared to the national average of 21.5 per cent.

Navy Yard

Charlestown Holiday

Crowds in holiday attire, 3000 in number, with expectant, smiling faces, swept into the Charlestown Navy Yard today. They clustered around a scene of high wooden frames, above which projected a tall, slim metal nose.

Suddenly there was a crash of glass. A woman's voice rang out, "I christen thee Macdonough!" and the gray nose slid away and into the waters of the harbor.

Thus did Miss Rose Shaler McDonough, descendant of Commodore Thomas F. Macdonough, whose family had capitalized the "D" since his time, christen the destroyer Macdonough, the first ship to have been built in the Navy Yard for some years.

The Macdonough's keel was laid May 15, 1933. Of 1500 tons displacement and 334 feet long, the new destroyer cost $3,500,000.

Motorists

Gas Prices Up

Since the falling off in motor travel that comes with Labor Day usually results in a drop in gasoline prices to stimulate September driving, motorists have looked forward to an economical fall, based on the relatively low price of gasoline this summer.

Today came an announcement that the price of gasoline is advanced to a standard level of 12 cents retail. The Standard Oil Company of New York made the announcement without any explanation. The advance at various points runs from ½ to 2 cents a gallon.

Immigration

Marooned in Yarmouth

Visitors to Canada know that it is easy to get into the Dominion, but that they must identify themselves as citizens of the United States to get out. Universal "passport" for the return trip has been a poll tax receipt, since only citizens can vote.

Thus when Malcolm Hird, 29, of Dorchester, went on board a steamer at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, a few days age he declared himself an American, a registered voter. But he was not allowed to board the steamer unless he would pay the alien entrance fee, thereby proclaiming himself an alien.

His parents came from Nova

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9
News of Sports—Page 10

Features

Weather 4
Events Tonight 4
Radio Time-Table 4
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods ... 6
The Home Forum 7
"The houses of this city"
[With Polish Translation]
Daily Features 11
Editorials 12

Things Present

"Clipping the Wings of Fear," the story by Rufus Steele which leads today's Weekly Magazine Section, is a thought-provoking article of the highest order. The more people that read it, the better for the world. Another article of timely importance is "The Church 'Comes Back' in Spain," by W. Horsfall Carter. Dr. Maxwell Garnett, secretary of London's League of Nations Union, writes on "Progress Toward a New Order."

"How the World War 'Ended'" points the moral that newspapers should use irony sparingly. Editorial Page.

The second edition of Webster's New International Dictionary has just come from the press. It is reviewed in the Word a Day, on the Daily Features Page.

The Moments Musical series, on the Home Forum Page, today deals with Edvard Grieg.

The third article in the "Bringing Up the Baby" series offers some helpful hints on toys for crib and bath.-Women's Activities Page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' Page and a collection of the best Cartoons of the Week.

Loans to Peg Cotton Prices

New Deal Brings Legal Maze

Minor Changes Due in NRA

Secretary of Interior Demands Humane Discipline in Indian Schools—Income and Internal Revenues Rise—Navy Orders 11 Ships

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—Announcement of a surprise order by President Roosevelt granting shorter hours and higher wages to the cotton garment industry today complicated negotiations for settlement of the threatened textile strike, injecting an element of uncertainty into the case.

Textile labor leaders, when informed of the move, immediately interpreted it is indicating the President's sympathy toward labor's demands and assumed that he would take their side in their present wage and hour dispute with the textile industry. Such an action on the President's part would, of course, make the strike scheduled for Sept. 1 unnecessary.

But to take sides Mr. Roosevelt would have to override the NRA and force wage conditions which the industry contends it could not pay. And in this contention the NRA, after an exhaustive study of conditions, concurs.

Should it develop that Mr. Roosevelt has no intention of overriding the NRA on textile wages and hours, today's action would leave textile workers with the feeling that discrimination had been practiced against them—a feeling which would not be conducive to a peaceful outcome of present negotiations.

While the looming strike menace began to concern officialdom seriously, the NRA came under fire simultaneously from the Federal Trade Commission, the National Labor Relations Board, and the Industrial Appeal Board as Administration planners continued their efforts to perfect its reorganization plan before the President's return tomorrow.

Other significant events of the day included Presidential authorization for 12-cent-a-pound loans on cotton, improvement in federal income and awarding of contracts by the navy for 11 new warships.

* * *

Cotton Price Pegging: Just before he left the capital, the President gave an order which had the effect of pegging the price of cotton, though Administration officials do not like to speak of the action in those terms.

The President decreed that the Commodity Credit Corporation, whose $300,000,000 capital stock is owned jointly by the Secretary of Agriculture and the governor of the Farm Credit Administration, should lend planters 12 cents a pound on cotton.

Last fall, the corporation lent 10 cents a pound on cotton. Southerners had advocated pegging the price this year at as high as 15 cents. The order has the effect of putting a bottom in the market since planters can borrow and hold their crop if the price goes below 12 cents. The present price is around 13½ cents.

The President's action, coming at this time, was interpreted as a response to the threat of a nation-wide textile strike. Such a strike might have the effect of seriously depressing cotton prices.

At the same time the AAA announced an extension of corn loans from Sept. 1 to Jan. 1, provided borrowers sign extension agreements on or before Oct. 1. Under these agreements farmers will be required to provide free storage for corn until next March and in case they want to sell their corn after Sept. 15 must offer it first to such government agency as the Commodity Credit Corporation may designate.

* * *

Legal Maze: There is ample evidence that the NRA and other New Deal agencies which have been extremely prolific in their production of administrative orders have the lawyers of the country at their wits' end.

This is illustrated at the Federal Trade Commission's current hearing on one of the important NRA cases before it, concerning an ice manufacturer of Lakeland, Fla., who established a new plant without asking the permission of the code authority, as stipulated in the ice code.

Attorneys for the NRA presented volumes of evidence consisting of testimony taken by the NRA before the code was formulated. Counsel for the ice company held that this was no more relevant than it would be to present hearings on a bill when an act of Congress was violated.

The NRA men quoted Supreme Court cases to show that procedure was different in the case of administrative law than legislative law. The Trade Commission's trial examiner, presiding over the case, frankly admitted that he was puzzled, and explained that in prosecuting code violations the commission is entering untrod paths where new rules of procedure might apply.

The flood of administrative law that has been put out by the emergency agencies and especially the NRA, under authority delegated by Congress, is a subject which the American Bar Association is studying. A special committee has surveyed the situation and has come to the conclusion that it is impossible to calculate the volume of "law" made by the NRA, the code authorities and the countless divisional, regional and local agencies set up.

* * *

NRA Reorganization: With President Roosevelt away, the NRA revisers went back into hiding while reports of varying versions of the new set-up went the rounds contradicting each other. Only authoritative information was an intimation from the White House that the plans being perfected dealt almost exclusively with the NRA, not with other emergency agencies, and that when they come out they will be less startling than has been predicted.

It was said they deal only with organizational changes necessary to adapt the NRA to code administration since the code making work is completed. If this is correct and the contemplated changes are simple, General Johnson's tenure of office as NRA chief "until" the new organization is working smoothly becomes a question of much less time than has been generally considered likely.

* * *

Medieval Punishments: Seven teachers in southwestern Indian schools have been suspended by Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, with the warning that "It is our purpose to run the Indian Service schools according to the most enlightened and modern methods of education."

Evidence submitted by the Indian Bureau, the Secretary said, showed that medieval forms of discipline have not yet been done away with in some of the Indian schools.

"Among the cases, all of them recent, which have been brought to my attention," the Secretary said, "there are instances of beatings by the teachers; of Italian children compelled to kneel for many hours on concrete floors; of others required to stand for a quarter of a day immovable with their eyes fixed on a wall.

"The school forces of the Indian Service must understand that corporal punishment, and stupid, humiliating punishments of boys and girls, will not be tolerated."

* * *

Tax Receipts Mount: A general upward trend of tax receipts during July—the first month of the Government's fiscal year—over July, 1933, is reported by the Treasury.

While liquor and beer taxes showed the largest percentages of increase, income tax collections for the month amounted to $9,725,550 more than in July of last year, and miscellaneous internal revenue levies produced $11,373,897 more.

Income taxes paid by corporations increased $7,880,187 and individual income taxes rose $1,845,362.

Processing taxes levied in connection with the Administration's agricultural program had only begun to show returns last year, but this July poured $43,760,029 into the Treasury.

* * *

Warships: The Navy Department awarded contracts to private ship building companies for the construction of 11 new vessels to cost $53,106,000 and assigned the construction of 13 other ships to navy yards.

The private yards get three light cruisers, three submarines, four destroyers and two destroyer leaders. The navy yards get one light and one heavy cruiser, three submarines and eight destroyers. All of the private awards are on the Atlantic coast. One destroyer and one submarine were assigned, however, to the Mare Island Navy Yard, Calif. Mr. Henry L. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, said West Coast bids had all been rejected, although lower in some instances, because they were not accompanied by bonds or satisfactory security.

Local Drives Urged To Aid Housing

(Continued from Page 1)

sirability of making needed repairs and improvements to their property at this time."

In a special bulletin, the Housing Administration announced that it is ready to give assistance in community campaigns. It will supply literature in necessary quantities for distribution to property owners, architects, building supply and other merchants as well as sample posters, display cards, news stories, speeches and other material for publicizing the program.

Should Help Local Trade

Pointing out how a modernization campaign should benefit local trade, housing officials said that campaigns held in 84 cities during 1932-33 before the Federal Government guaranteed housing loans resulted in an average expenditure for modernization of roughly $10 per capita.

"With winter coming," officials pointed out, "a modernization campaign will help greatly to relieve distress among the unemployed and by putting men to work in private enterprise, will lessen the public burden of relief."

The CWA real property inventory made last winter showed that in nearly every city at least half of the homes are in need of repair. In earlier modernization campaigns, a survey showed $21,000,000 was spent in Philadelphia for repair work; $6,000,000 in Rochester, N. Y., with 648 jobs of $1000 or more created; Portland, Ore., received 6000 pledges totaling $10,548,135; Cincinnati pledged $4,500,000 for remodeling and rebuilding; $4,099,869 was spent in Spokane, Wash.

Other cities whose campaigns netted over $1,000,000 in improvements included Birmingham, Ala.; Galesburg, Ill.; Duluth, Minn.; Lincoln, Neb.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Utica, N. Y.; Columbus, Ohio, and Richmond, Va.

Suggests Proper Backing

Federal authorities suggest that the campaign be held under the sponsorship of the leading business organization of the city, such as the Chamber of Commerce, or under the joint sponsorship of several organizations.

"A tremendous amount of modernization and repair work needs to be done," says the bulletin. "Liberal financing is available. Building tradesmen are waiting to go to work. The plan is ready."

The bulletin goes on to give complete plans for the organization of campaigns, even down to a suggested speech to be made to home owners in a house-to-house canvass.

"The Government has done its part, the banks and other financial institutions are ready to do theirs," the bulletin concludes. "It remains only for you and other leaders in your community to do yours. The time to start is now."

Massachusetts Housing Staffs Ready to Assist Banker and Home Owner

Coöperation of plan and effort is replacing the scattered and individual efforts of isolated banks and groups, states Mr. Charles A. Birmingham, regional director of the National Housing Act.

Campaigns such as that put on by the Sharon (Mass.) Coöperative Bank, said Mr. Birmingham, have proved by their success that the time has come for vigorous and definite financial attack upon the housing problem. But such groups could do but little alone, the inertia or weakness of other groups acting as a drag on their efforts.

The National Housing Act, Mr. Birmingham continued, has now come to energize the whole building field. The flood of applications for home repair and modernization received at the offices on 100 Milk Street proves the demand. A vigorous campaign, backed by such a demand, will put more money into circulation than any other single activity, it is declared.

Under the National Housing Act, Mr. Birmingham said, all agencies will be tied together in one concentrated drive on the whole building problem. In the banks of the nation are masses of funds ready to go to work. Along the streets are rows of houses in need of repair and modernization. The Housing Act comes to bring these two factors together.

Regional and state offices are setting up voluntary community committees. These committees will go vigorously to work on the problem of modernizing their communities. They will act as consultants to home owners.

The staffs will advise the home owner as to methods and procedure. They will list reputable contractors and bring home owner and such contractors together. They will then take the final step and put the home owner in touch with the financial agency to make the loan. In short, these community committees will act as general promotion agents, working for a real revival of building activities and therefore of business in general.

While the Government is not making direct loans, said Mr. Birmingham, there will be no lack of funds. The banks have money which they really desire to lend. Mr. Birmingham points to the coöperative banks of Massachusetts with some $50,000,000 idle. These banks, he said, are showing the utmost coöperation, and expressed his confidence in the fact that home owner and bank can be brought together for the good of the whole community.

Answer for Austria—Which?

The Problem

AUSTRIA before the World War constituted Europe's major problem because it had swallowed up too many of its neighbors; and today, it is still Europe's major problem because it has been cut off from them. Reduced from 53,000,000 inhabitants to 7,000,000 and from 240,000 square miles to 32,000, Austria can no longer pay its way. It has been divorced from Hungary, from Bohemia, from Croatia, from Transylvania, and from Galicia. It is not allowed to join forces with Germany.

Since the stream of assistance from the League of Nations was dammed, Austria has been driven into closer dependence on Italy. Germany is accused of secretly and openly fomenting Austrian resistance to this dependence.

If Austria is unable to carry on alone, what are the alternatives to a total collapse?

The Italian Solution

First, there is veiled or open control by Italy. Italian interest in Austria is due to fear of having Germany as a next door neighbor. The majority of the Austrian people, being of German stock, lean toward a close association with Germany. Believing that, in the long run, this means Austria's incorporation in the Reich, Italian policy has done its best to uphold Austrian "independence." Germany describes this policy as meaning an Austria which is "independent of Germany" and dependent on somebody else, namely, Italy, as indicated in Italian financial support of the Heimwehr.

The former Dollfuss régime in Austria is commonly regarded as having been more or less in Italy's pocket.

Anschluss

Second, there is Anschluss, or varying forms of union with Germany. This is prohibited by Article 80 of the Treaty of Versailles, which says that the "independence of Austria is inalienable except with the consent of the Council of the League of Nations."

To give this consent, the Council must be unanimous. France, Italy, and other powers on the Council strenuously oppose Anschluss.

Return of Hapsburgs

Third, return of the Hapsburgs as rulers of a reunited Austria and Hungary is proposed. This is a solution favored in Italy as a bulwark against union with Germany. The present Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, supports it. So did Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss. Most of the present Austrian Cabinet are monarchists.

How much enthusiasm there is for the Hapsburgs among Austrians generally, is regarded as doubtful. But there is official warrant for the statement that Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania, now formed largely of territory which came to them through the break-up of the Hapsburg empire, will mobilize if the Hapsburgs are restored.

Many people, in fact, believe that the return of the Hapsburgs spells war.

Danubian Federation

If not a Hapsburg monarchy, why not a Danubian Federation?

The prewar Austro-Hungarian Empire was a single economic unit. Today the same area has seven high tariff walls—Austrian, Czechoslovakian, Yugoslavian, Hungarian, Polish, Roumanian and Italian, running across it. Behind them, in the past 15 years, national sentiment has been building seven economic systems and seven sets of vested interests where one was before.

An English statesman, Lord Palmerston, in 1849 called the Austrian Empire "a European necessity" and added that "if it did not exist, it would have to be invented."

Neutrality

Various other proposals have been put forward. One of them is to make Austria permanently neutral, like Switzerland. Austria replies that it cannot live on its present resources; that neutrality without something else would not help.

Enlarge Austria's borders? Perhaps—but at whose expense? None of Austria's neighbors will surrender a square inch.

Moreover, all along Austria's frontiers live non-Germanic people, except in South Tyrol which belongs to Italy. Possession of the mountains of South Tyrol would not turn Austria into a going concern.

What Austria Wants

Many people in Austria today want Anschluss. Still more favor close coöperation with, but not absorption by, Germany. Many are prepared to coöperate with the other Danubian countries.

Very few want Italian domination. But Italy refuses to accept a German solution and Germany an Italian one. Neither Italy nor Germany likes the idea of a Danubian Federation in which they are not a major partner. The Little Entente does not like the idea of either Germany or Italy being in such a federation.

Necessity, however, is the mother of many things besides invention. And economic necessity is pushing not only Austria but all central Europe—not to mention the rest of the world—toward a new venture in coöperation.

Premiers Plan Extensions Of Rome Protocol

(Continued from Page 1)

tries was cordially invited, and now the invitation is repeated in the friendliest way — particularly to Czechoslovakia.

Germany's coöperation will also be welcomed but it must be conditioned on full respect for Austrian independence.

Dr. Schuschnigg's surprise decision to go home via Genoa after a six-hour cruise on the Italian liner Conte di Savoia caused considerable speculation owing to the fact that Viareggio where the ex-Empress Zita is staying happens to be on the way from Florence to Genoa. The Monitor correspondent was positively assured that Dr. Schuschnigg had not stopped at Viareggio and that he did not have any meeting with the ex-Empress. The Austrian Chancellor, it was explained, is extremely fond of the sea and wished to spend a few hours on board ship before resuming his duties.

Drunken Pedestrians Add to Auto Accidents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 22—Intoxicated pedestrians are responsible for more traffic accidents here than intoxicated motorists, but together they accounted for about 15 per cent of the accidents reported to police during July.

The monthly report by the Bureau of Traffic Planning also showed that traffic fatalities during the month were 50 per cent below the figure for the same month a year ago.

President Greeted On Trip to Illinois

EN ROUTE WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, Aug. 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt rode in his special train across the Midwest today to pay the last tribute to Speaker Henry T. Rainey in the little farm community of Carrollton, Ill. He was accompanied only by his immediate assistants.

The White House had taken care to keep the route of the train a secret, but people were on hand at every stop to greet the President.

Cumberland Falls Roars

The roar of Cumberland falls in Kentucky, where water plunges 68 feet, can be heard from a distance of 12 miles at times.

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Drunken Drivers Are to Be Driven From the Roads

National Safety Council Plans Nation-Wide Drive Against Them

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., Aug. 22 (AP)—A nation-wide campaign against drunken automobile drivers will be started within the next two weeks by the National Safety Council, Mr. W. H. Cameron, director of the council, has announced.

Liquor Sales Increase Automobile Fatalities In State of Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 22—Drunken driving convictions, an apparent increase in auto accident fatalities, and the increasing volume of business being done in state liquor stores, were combined by interested citizens at the state capital last week to point to an unfavorable trend since prohibition repeal.

Records show that drunken driving convictions were responsible for the revocation, denial and suspension of 965 drivers' licenses for the year ending July 31.

Fatal auto accidents took 239 lives the first six months of 1934, an apparent increase over last year's halfway total. Actual figures were not available, but the total for 1933 was 441 deaths.

State liquor stores, 36 stores and 60 agencies, sold liquor having a gross value of $1,655,154 between the dates of March 31, when the stores opened, and Aug. 1.

Liquor sales are made entirely under state monopoly, with a board headed by Rear Admiral Luther E. Gregory, U. S. N., retired, directing sales and enforcing the Steele liquor law. The board licenses outlets of beer and wine, licenses breweries, buys and retails hard liquors in package only.

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Summer Playhouses Thriving With Better Plays and Actors

'Big Ten' Keep On as Less Companies Close Down; Leaders Find Try-Out System and Abandoning Repertory Helps Their Productions

This is the first of two articles on 10 leading New England summer theaters. Another will appear at an early date.

The New England summer theater, like college football, has its "Big Ten." At a time when most of those 80 to 100 roadside dramatic stands are closing down at the rate of two or three a week, it is interesting to note the condition of the best established houses. For these houses have kept up not only their own reputation, but the reputation of the summer theater as a whole—and it has been in parlous straits at times.

The Country Playhouse at Westport, Conn., is one of the outstanding results of the barn rush of a few years back. Under the direction of Lawrence Langner, patent lawyer, writer and member of the Theater Guild board of directors, the Country Playhouse has so far proved the success which may accompany a strictly try-out theater.

Use Try-Out System

When Mr. Langner first opened his renovated barn with "The Streets of New York," in 1931, his idea was to do old plays, classics and a few new ones on a repertory schedule. By the end of the third week, he says, the only time the actors were speaking to one another was during rehearsals, which explains why repertory was abandoned for a try-out system. Mr. Langner does some of the try-outs himself but many of them are merely routed through Westport by Broadway producers.

This is probably one of the secrets of the Country Playhouse success so far. Though the plays themselves are not always particularly outstanding, the fact that the company has a two- or three-week rehearsal period makes the productions at least plausible. Despite the general turning away from new plays in many sections, Country Playhouse patrons seem to approve of Mr. Langner's productions.

Itinerant Jitney Players

The Jitney Players have become an institution. Since 1923, they have been setting up their stand on stray lots in all parts of the country. The term which best describes them is a traveling repertory company. No weather is too rough for the Jitney troupe. Even during the blizzards of last winter, they managed to keep their caravan moving.

During the last two summers, the players have been doing stock in a tent erected at the Red Barn, Madison, Conn., their headquarters. The troupe numbers about 10, including actors, stage hands and others.

The Jitney group is not truly a summer theater since it operates the year round. It is a remarkable organization which has kept steadily progressing during the years when the theater as a whole was steadily declining. Such young players as Sheppered Strudwick, Valerie Cossart and Ann Seymour served part of their apprenticeship with these picaresque players.

Swank at Newport

From the simplicities of Connecticut's rolling hills to the social sphere of Newport, R. I., is less than 100 miles. And here one finds probably the swankiest summer theater of them all. On Tuesday nights, the balcony in the building which Stanford White designed as a ballroom, is divided into boxes giving probably the only summer equivalent of the "diamond horseshoe."

The Newport Casino Theater, like many of the better houses, is run on a thoroughly commercial basis. It maintains one of the best companies on the summer boards, does established classics and New York hits and even has union stage hands, an expense which would probably shut down 90 per cent of the summer stands.

Dennis Theater Profitable

Cape Cod might be called the home of the summer theater. It was there that the Provincetown Players first set up shop when summer drama was not even a dream. Again, when Raymond Moore opened the first theater specifically planned for vacation theater goers, Dennis on the Cape was chosen as the locale.

Mr. Moore has been one of the most successful of all the summer managers. With sound financial backing, a plant which entails a $400,000 investment, and a reputation for the highest salaries anywhere, the Dennis Theater is a good example of the legitimate commercial exploitation of summer theater possibilities.

In a recent interview, Mr. Moore seemed a bit apprehensive about the present state of the summer theater, as are many of those whose investment is substantial. Although he does not limit the number of good summer theaters, he declares that amateur outfits with their poor productions are driving people away not only from the summer theater, but the theater as a whole. He is definitely convinced that indiscriminate tryouts are not adapted to summer theater production and are unfair to audiences.

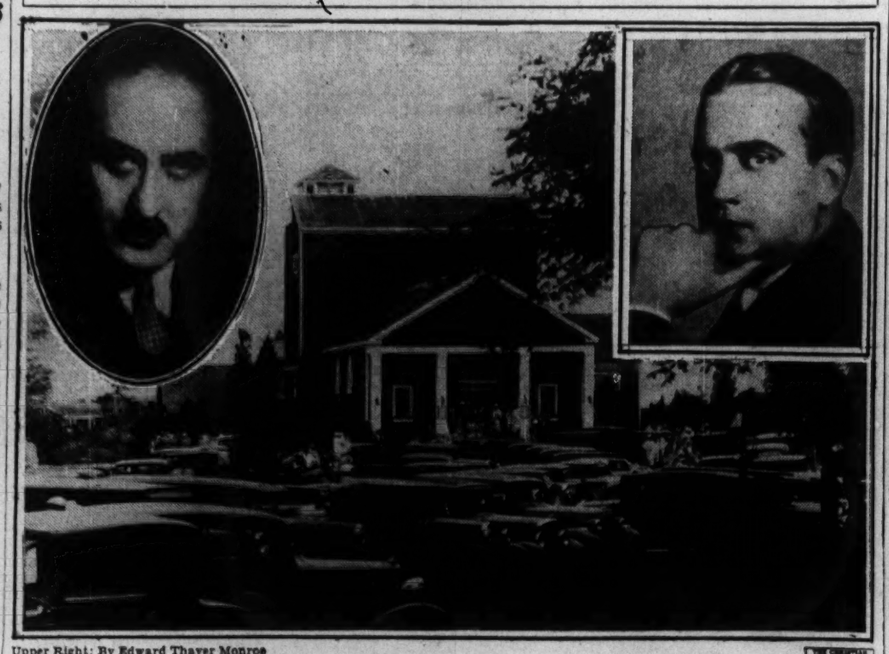
Real Talent Needed

If there is to be a revival in drama, the summer theater may be responsible for it, Mr. Moore declares. In this case, however, only really good companies should be permitted on the scene. As for the tastes of his audiences (which incidentally he declares are more sophisticated than in New York), Mr. Moore has found that the attendance is not so much affected by the weight of the dramatic fare as by the caliber of performance.

Another of the prominent theaters located on Cape Cod is the Beach Theater at West Falmouth. Begun as a sort of dramatic outlet for talented young college actors, it has grown into a more conventional house. Arthur Beckhard used it as a try-out house last year. And this summer, Rowland Stebbins started his new play, "Tight Britches," at West Falmouth.

Without the prestige of the Cape Playhouse, the Beach Theater is rapidly taking its place among the best summer theater stands. Robert Ross and Otis Taylor, who run the Beach Theater, are among the wise managers who realize that a good company is half the battle in making any theater successful.

Bringing the Theater to New England



Upper Right: By Edward Thayer Monroe

Typical Scene After Cape Cod Playhouse Matinée, Dennis, Mass.

Upper Left—Lawrence Langer of the Country Playhouse at Westport, Conn. Upper Right—Raymond Moore, Director of the Cape Cod Playhouse.

Alice Keating Cheney
Director of the Jitney Players, Now at Madison, Conn.

Today
in Greater Boston

(Continued from Page 1)

Scotia, bringing him as a minor. His father became naturalized. Thus Hird feels himself 100 per cent American. Therefore he would not make any statement which would go to make him otherwise. He said he would stay in Yarmouth the rest of the year before he would compromise his American citizenship.

The case drifted. Today the Yarmouth immigration authorities relayed to Miss Mary H. Ward, head of the Boston Immigration Naturalization Bureau, a telegram from Col David W. MacCormack, Immigration Commissioner at Washington, ordering the case reopened at once. The voices of many indignant citizens had evidently registered.

Hird will be questioned at Yarmouth and his replies sent to Washington. There the whole case will be reviewed. In the meantime confusion reigns in traveling circles since the voting receipt has failed to prove infallible as a return ticket to the United States.

Malcolm Hird is not only marooned in Yarmouth, but his sister, who planned to visit the same place, has had to cancel her trip lest she, too, become entangled with the United States immigration authorities and find her return to Boston barred.

Cambridge Affairs

Once More the Police

Long has Mayor Russell of Cambridge been convinced that his police department left much to be desired. Finally enough citizens decided the same thing and a fund was raised to carry out an investigation.

When the investigation's report was made public, Greater Boston found its attention focused on a police force which the report said needed complete overhauling, retirement of many members, and replacement of a low caliber of sub-executives.

Last night the quiet which followed subsiding interest in the investigation flared up again in a meeting of the Cambridge Council. The Mayor, who said he was receiving complaints daily about the police, reported the two latest cases:

1. A police officer roughly handled a young man and a girl.
2. Young women and people in legitimate business are being constantly molested by drunks with no police preventing it.

Today the Mayor had started another investigation into the police, this time on specific charges such as the above. Meantime he nursed his annoyance at the Council, refusing to even allot money for a badly needed signal desk for the department.

To City Hall observers the incident meant that, thanks to the Mayor, the police would have something to point a finger at when accused of inefficiency, namely, an unsympathetic City Council holding so tightly to the city's purse strings that efficient police operation is impossible.

Strikes

Edge Makers Still Out

Striking edge makers of Lynn, whose craft is an important one in shoe manufacture, still stubbornly hang on to their decision to remain out on strike for better pay and beyond the purlieus of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, the shoe crafts' union.

The larger union of which the edge makers are one of the locals has constantly declared that the strike is illegal. Matters have reached such a pass that the shoe and leather workers union officials have been denied entrance into the New England Edge Makers Council. Lynn factories which have caught up on their production now face enforced shutdown if the edge makers do not resume manufacturing.

The shoe and leather workers' union now plans to replace the striking edge makers with non-union help if the edge makers fail to go back after a meeting which they have scheduled for tomorrow.

* * *

Meanwhile the Farina-Chaves Shoe Plant workers plan to return to work tomorrow after a shop crew vote. These workers had been out for several days after the firm had tried to reduce wages and threatened to remove to Newburyport if they did not reach what they considered a proper agreement with the Shoe and Leather Workers' Union.

Miscellaneous

Instinctive Police

Waltham police today were wearing a reputation for strong police instincts. Two patrolmen had stopped a car driven by a young man and asked for his license, just checking up as police will do. The young man reached in his pocket, said he had left it at home and would the officers go home with him to get it.

Obligingly they went. The car stopped in front of a house. The youth ran in and through the yard, ostensibly to get the license. The police waited and waited. Finally, suspicious, they decided to check on the registration. Sure enough, the car was one that had been stolen in Somerville last Saturday.

But the youth had not been clever enough. The two policemen got on the trail and made their capture.

* * *

Make Believe

The vast percentage of banks held up in the last year have been in rural or small urban centers. Bandits have avoided large city banks, knowing that burglar alarms, unseen guards with machine guns, and electrically charged grill work all make it dangerous for them to operate there.

Apparently realizing these facts, Mayor Sinclair Weeks of Newton is out to prove that the banks in his city are also bandit traps. On Thursday a bandit alarm will sound from the new center branch of the Newton Trust Company and then the police will go into action. The populace will have an opportunity to see the city's police equipment on parade, riot squads, with tear gas equipment, radio cars and all will go through their act that the bandit may be warned and the public reassured.

Boston observers today questioned the wisdom of the Newton move, figured that the assurance given to the public might be more than offset by the information given to prospective robbers, who would see just how the police work and find ways of outguessing the forces of law and order.

Langley Watched Birds Fly To Discover Secret for Man

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—The memory of a man who hid in a tree and wrested the secret of flight from the birds was honored today on the one-hundredth anniversary of his birth.

He was Prof. Samuel Pierpont Langley, third secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and pioneer in aviation, who was born Aug. 22, 1834, at Roxbury, Mass. But for a heart-breaking mischance he might have won the honor, now held by Wilbur and Orville Wright, of making the first flight in a heavier-than-air machine.

Though the idea that humans might ever fly was thought impossible, Professor Langley began a scientific study of the problem at the Allegheny Observatory, near Pittsburgh. After coming to the Smithsonian in 1887, he continued his research, watching birds from a platform in a tree in what is now Rock Creek Park.

Model Flew Half Mile

He experimented with the lift and resistance of rapidly moving surfaces carried through the air on a whirling arm. As early as 1891 he stated: "Mechanical flight is possible with engines we now possess."

Five years later, May 6, 1896, he successfully catapulted from a houseboat in the Potomac a 13-foot steam-powered model airplane which flew over half a mile and landed gently on the water.

The War Department granted him $50,000 to build a man-carrying machine. In the fall of 1903 the machine was launched from a houseboat. It failed, but without a fair trial, for it never got into the air. The rear part caught on the launching gear. A second attempt also failed in the process of launching.

Exhibit of His Works

His funds exhausted, Professor Langley had to stop his experiments, though convinced his machine would have flown. Only a few months later, on Dec. 17, 1903, the Wright brothers made their first flight at Kitty Hawk, N. C., in a machine they had designed after independent experimentation. Professor Langley's airplane is now housed in the Smithsonian Institution.

In honor of the Langley centenary a special volume of selections from his writings in the field of aeronautics and in astronomy, astrophysics and physics has been prepared by Dr. Charles G. Abbot, secretary of the Smithsonian. An exhibit of Langley's inventions also is on display.

NRA Makes Exception In Curtailment Rule For Small Business

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—The first recommendation of its Industrial Appeals Board for relief of small business was adopted by NRA yesterday by authorizing the Acme Finishing Company of Pawtucket, R. I., to continue its exemption from the 25 per cent curtailment order under which the cotton textile industry is now operating.

The decision reversed an earlier one by Deputy Administrator Prentiss Coonley.

The exemption is of a temporary character, it was explained, since the present 25 per cent curtailment of the 80 machine-hours per week maximum established under the cotton textile code expires Aug. 25. The board, with limited evidence before it, did not undertake to go into the merits of the case beyond the short period now remaining.

The exemption applies to three printing machines. Similar relief, permitting other firms in the finishing division of the industry to operate not more than three printing machines in each plant, will be allowed on application, Mr. Coonley announced.

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Quiet and select, particularly desirable for ladies traveling alone
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MISS EMMA DUNN
Just Returned From a Successful European Tour
will lecture with practical illustrations at the
Hotel Kenmore, Boston
Friday, Sept. 7 at 8 P. M.
on these fundamentals:
HOW to listen; HOW to obtain a well modulated speaking voice; HOW to express an idea; HOW to use a full breath; HOW to visualize; HOW to stand, to walk, to sit; HOW to introduce a speaker; HOW to read the Bible and other literature; HOW to express what you already possess.
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Lecture in New York, October 9, 1934
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Boston and Newtonville to
WORCESTER and Ret.. $1.85
SPRINGFIELD " " 3.00
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Go Sat., Sept. 1, or Sun., Sept. 2. Return Sun., Sept. 2, or Mon., Sept. 3.

ONE-DAY EXCURSIONS
Sun., Sept. 2, and Mon., Sept. 3
FRAMINGHAM and Ret..$ .50
WORCESTER " " 1.00
PALMER or SPRINGFIELD " " 1.50
Tickets good going Sun., Sept. 2, not later than 12:00 noon and Mon., Sept. 3, not later than 1:15 P. M. (Standard Time.) Returning, tickets good on same date only.
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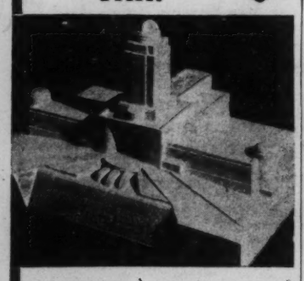
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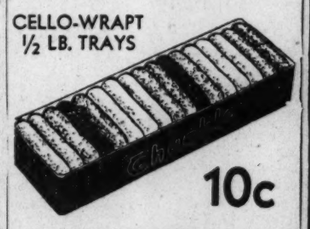
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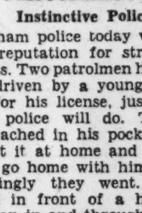
MODERN... clever—pops open as you touch a button. A splendid companion for your Labor Day outing. Six-20 Jiffy (2¼ x 3¼) is priced at $8; Six-16 (2½ x 4¼) is $9.

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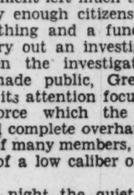
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NEW YORK, 356 Madison Ave., 235 West 23rd St., 745 Fifth Avenue
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I used to get the blu-u-u-es
Over my complexion,
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To chase away dejection.
With washcloth lathered well
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I soak and scrub my pores
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Then see your sluggish skin
Come back to life again!
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Seven delightful scents
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Bacon Charges New Deal With Tammany Policy

Maine G. O. P. Rally Hears Waste and Corruption Accusations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCARBORO, Maine, Aug. 22—Dropping all former tendencies to temporize with the New Deal, Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon of Massachusetts assailed the Administration for delaying recovery in favor of reform, for establishing a national Tammany Hall, replete with "waste and corruption," and for setting up policies that threaten to tax business and industry out of existence.

Speaking here last night before the Lincoln Club of Cumberland County, Mr. Bacon represents one of the heavy oratorical guns being imported to augment the G. O. P barrage, anticipatory to the election of Sept. 10.

Mr. Bacon, Republican pre-primary convention candidate for Governor, displayed little of the liberal attitudes that have characterized his Massachusetts campaign speeches in his argument for a resumption of the old methods "with a minimum of government regulation."

He charged that the brain trust had deliberately retarded recovery until the reform program could take shape, and that the objective of a socialistic state has been set. This he characterized as the most heartless policy ever inflicted upon the American people.

Despite the "industrial discouragements, political expedients, false economic principles and collosal costs" of the New Deal, the next Congress will be called on, Mr. Bacon said, to make it permanent. Mr. Bacon urged that the electorate articulate its objection to the NRA and the AAA and bring about a stripping of these agencies to their barest essentials.

He indicted the NRA on the scores of "cracking down" mainly upon the little fellow, for checking the very expansion of industry that would permit the financing of the New Deal and for raising prices ahead of wages.

Mr. Bacon urged a reversal in the present program with recovery placed first, and reforms to follow as the financial status of the country made them possible.

"Such a program must," Mr. Bacon asserted, "include removal of the existing straightjacket which is holding business helpless and inert. It requires an end of the public spending orgy, of unbalanced budgets, of ever-increasing indebtedness. It demands the suppression of bureaucracy, the abolition of the spoils system, and a return to the civil service. It needs a thorough revision of our taxation system, with clearly defined bounds between federal and state tax fields. It should include a nursing along of our municipalities that they may stand on their own feet, less dependent on the state, and of our states that they may require less of the nation—with a minimum of interference between governmental units.

"It must be evident that such accomplishments cannot be expected from the party in power. They must be entrusted to safer hands. Herein lies the opportunity of the Republican Party. An overwhelming Republican victory in Maine will show the nation that you are ready to grasp that opportunity."

Named for Indian

Lake Junaluska, N. C., summer assembly ground of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was named for an Indian chief, Junaluska, who once ruled that section.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
8:00	Monitor Views News..	Henry King and	Baseball, Red Sox-	Dance program....
8:15	"Skipper Jim".....	his orchestra....	Chicago, game....	Organ Tones.....
8:30	NBC vocalist; orch....	"Old Jim Bridger"	Melody Mart.....	"Jack Armstrong".
8:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Male quartet.....	Yankee Singers....	CBS vocal trio....
6:00	'Newport & the Fleet'	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	CBS soloist; orch..
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	sketches; music..	Sport reports.....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; features....	Features; news....	Merry-Go-Round,	Musical programs..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Studio chorus.....	popular program.	Balalaika orch.....
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy talk...	Trio Romantique..	CBS dance music..	Baseball; news.....
7:15	Sketch; news; voices..	Gene and Glenn..	CBS soloist; orch..	Organ recital.....
7:30	Irene Rich; sketch...	After Dinner Re-	Song Album.....	Golf lesson.....
7:45	Frank Buck.....	vue; vocal; sketch	Boake Carter, news	Concert ensemble..
8:00	Enric Madriguera and	BaronMunchausen;	CBS soloist; orch...	Master of Mystery,
8:15	his orchestra.....	Steeden Orchestra	Gypsy Violin.....	dramatic sketch..
8:30	Igor Gorin, baritone..	Popular soloists &	Everett Marshall;	ERA Civic Orches-
8:45	Don Humbert; orch...	orchestra	Cissie Loftus; or..	tra concert.....
9:00	"Music Magic"; solo-	Town Hall To-	Mickey Cochrane..	Local dance music.
9:15	ists; orchestra.....	night: Fred Allen;	CBS soloist; orch..	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	Marcardo's Fiesta	soloists; players	Craftsman's Guild	Local dance music.
9:45	Mexicana; orch.....	and orchestra.....	college awards...	Baseball; news.....
10:00	Dennis King; orch...	Guy Lombardo &	Progrom to & from	Hughie Connor &
10:15	Duchin Orchestra....	orchestra	Little America....	his orchestra.....
10:30	"Radiana," dramatic	"Other Americas,"	Melody Cruisers...	Mary Eastman;
10:45	program, local.....	E. L. Tomlinson...	Rhymster; scores..	concert orchestra.
11:00	Reports; soloist.....	Forecasts; reports.	News Service.....	Nick Lucas; orch..
11:15	Voice of Romance....	NBC dance music.	Little Jack Little	Sign off.....
11:30	Don Bestor and his	Talk, Mr. Daniel C.	and his orchestra.	.....
11:45	dance orchestra....	Roper.....	CBS dance music..	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, ERA Civic Chorus concert, G. Roberts Lunger, director.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers: Homesteaders Orchestra.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Chicago game, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
4:15 WBZ, Ed Wynn at the Century of Progress fair, Chicago.
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Eric DeLamarter, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Everett Smith.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour: Ernest Truex in "Caspar Milquetoast"; Lou Holtz; Cross and Dunn; Lillian Carmen.
8:00 WAAB, Brookline Outdoor Symphony Orchestra concert, Will Dodge, conductor.
8:15 WNAC, "Comments on Current Topics," Dr. Walter B. Pitkin.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch of old western days.
9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Showboat; Lanny Ross; Conrad Thibault; Muriel Wilson; Annette Hanshaw; Molasses 'n' January; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Bar X Days and Nights: Alaskan gold rush story.
9:30 WBZ, Westminster Choir, Dr. John Finley Williamson, director.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall; second year anniversary program.
10:00 WNAC, Forty-Five Minutes in Hollywood: soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, Echoes of the Palisades: Archer Gibson, organist; string trio.
10:45 WAAB, "This Double Deal," Senator Thomas Schall, Minnesota.
12:00 WBZ, Milwaukee Philharmonic Orchestra, Frank Laird Waller, conductor.

G. O. P. Polls Big Vote In Wyoming Primary

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 22 (AP)—A heavy Republican vote, in sharp contrast to the overwhelming Democratic majority which Wyoming returned in the 1932 general election, was registered today as tabulation of ballots in yesterday's primary election continued.

Tabulation of the uncontested congressional vote, through which party leaders hoped to gain some idea of how the voters regard the national Administration's New Deal, gave Mr. Charles E. Winter, Republican, 3221 votes, and Mr. Paul R. Greever, Democrat, 2096 on returns from 117 of the state's 660 precincts.

Early leads established by Representative Vincent Carter, candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator; Mr. A. M. Clark, for the Republican nomination for Governor, and Mr. Leslie A. Miller, incumbent, for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, were maintained.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday with not much change in temperature; moderate southwest and west winds.

Maine: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; slightly colder in west and central portion Thursday.

New Hampshire: Generally fair tonight; cooler Thursday.

Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; slightly cooler Thursday and in north portion tonight.

Massachusetts: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; slightly cooler in north and west portions tonight and Thursday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; slightly cooler Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southwest and west winds and partly overcast weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	63	74	New Orleans	80	88
Bermuda	80	84	New York	64	74
Chicago	66	78	Norfolk, Va.	68	80
Denver	60	80	Philadelphia	66	74
Helena, Mont.	48	72	St. Louis	72	86
Jacksonville	80	92	St. Paul	58	80
Kansas City	68	84	San Francisco	56	66
Los Angeles	62	78	Washington	66	76
Miami, Fla.	84	88			

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight time, Aug. 23.
B—Maximum, Aug. 22.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 9:54 p.m., D.S.T.; height, 10.9 ft.
Thursday, 10:32 a.m., D.S.T., height, 9.6 ft.

Light all vehicles at 8:05 p. m.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"LIFE BEGINS AT 8:40" (Shubert). Last day of this revue, with Bert Lahr, Ray Bolger, Frances Williams and Luella Gear. 8:30.

Near-by Summer Theaters

MAGNOLIA — "Twelfth Night," with Maude Adams. Her final summer theater engagement this season. Ocean-side Playhouse, 8:30.

DENNIS — "The Shining Hour," by Keith Winters. With Margalo Gillmore and Rollo Peters. Cape Playhouse, 8:30.

COHASSET — "Mary Tudor," by Victor Hugo. With Mary Phillips and the South Shore Players. Town Hall, 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"The Thin Man," with William Powell and Myrna Loy. Effective mixture of comedy and mystery. 3:10, 6:10, 8:10. Also Shirley Temple in "Baby Take a Bow."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Crime Without Passion." An unusual picture, notable for fine photography and direction—and a theme of the "M" type. Fenway at 2:15, 4:56, 7:34, 10:12. Paramount at 10:41 a. m., 1:28, 4:15, 7:02, 9:49. Also Helen Twelvetrees in "She Was a Lady."

KEITH'S—"Romance in the Rain," Roger Pryor, Heather Angel and Victor Moore in a pleasant musical comedy. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

METROPOLITAN—"Dames." Another musical comedy in which Warner Brothers exceed their previous efforts in this direction, with a still more lavish production. Cast includes Ruby Keeler, Dick Powell, Joan Blondell, Zasu Pitts and Guy Kibbee. Girls' orchestra on the stage. Vaudeville. 11 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 7:30, 10:30.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — Soglow's Little King in "Jest of Honor"; Minute mystery, "By Persons Unknown"; Screen Souvenirs; "Ubangi" travelogue; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

STATE—Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island," with the Jolly Roger flying at the mast of the Hispaniola as Jackie Cooper, Wallace Beery, Otto Kruger, Chic Sale and others engage in thrilling adventures below. Also a Silly Symphony cartoon, "The Flying Mouse." 12, 2:20, 4:45, 7:15, 9:40.

BOSTON—"The Adventure Girl," with Joan Lowell, who also appears in person. 11:40 a. m., 2:26, 5:12, 8:58, 10:44. Also "Their Big Moment," with Zasu Pitts, Frank Morgan and Kay Johnson.

UPTOWN — "Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back," with Ronald Colman and Loretta Young. 2:14, 4:50, 7:36, 10. Also "Here Comes the Groom," with Jack Haley.

FINE ARTS—Last day of "Inge and Her Millions," with Brigitte Helm. 2:20, 5:15, 8:10. Also Heather Angel in an English picture with music, "Farewell to Love."

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS — Outdoor concert. Camp Meigs, Hyde Park, 8.

Other Events

ERA MARIONETTE SHOW — Charlesbank Playground, West End, 8:30.

ERA ATHLETIC CARNIVALS—Charlesbank Playground, West End. Roger Playground, Brighton-Allston, 6 to 8:30.

TOMORROW

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS — Sings at garden party at 48 Rutland Street. Conducted by G. Roberts Lunger. ERA Civic Orchestra will also play in the course of the program, 3.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance in the galleries by Mrs. Sayward. Subject, "American Rooms." 11 a. m.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

PORTLAND — Every Sunday, 12:30-12:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Eastern States

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly, 12:05-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.
MIAMI — Mondays, 11:45-12:00 noon, WQAM, 560kc-535m.
TAMPA—Aug. 27 to Sept. 1, inclusive, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WDAE, 1220kc-246m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc-211m.
HAGERSTOWN — Saturdays, Aug. 25, Sept. 8 and 22, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc-240m.

New York

NEW YORK CITY—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 11:45 a. m.-12:00 noon, WMCA, 570kc-526m.
ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m.
SYRACUSE—Thursdays, 11:45 a. m.-12:00 noon, WFBL, 1360kc-220m.
UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m.
WOODSIDE—Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m.; Sundays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WWRL, 1500kc-200m.

North Carolina

CHARLOTTE—Sundays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WBT, 1080kc-278m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-229m.
PHILADELPHIA—Every Thursday, 5:15-5:30 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc-229m.

South Carolina

CHARLESTON—Fridays, 6:15-6:30 p. m., WCSC, 1360kc-220m.
GREENVILLE—Fridays, 10:45-11:00 a. m., WFBC, 1200kc-250m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WGH, 1310kc-229m.
P. TERSBURG—Third Sunday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WPHR, 1200kc-250m.

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON—Second Mondays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc-252m.

Canada

Ontario

HAMILTON—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m
TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

Foreign

Australia

Victoria

MELBOURNE—Fridays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., 3DB, 1180kc-254m.

New Zealand

AUCKLAND—First Tuesday of each month, 9:00 p. m., 1ZB (Friendly Road), 1090kc-275m.

'How Hot Is It?'

When the heat wave was at its height, an assistant had to be assigned full time to answer telephone calls to the federal weather bureau at Topeka, Kan., from residents wanting to know the correct temperature.

Boston Snapshots

Barn Shipyard—Ships are being built in a loft, once filled with hay, in Canton. They are sailing from it to find permanent ports in homes as far away as Philadelphia and New York—though most of them make shorter voyages into Boston suburbs.

Mr. C. Brookings Wetherbee is their builder. A competent navigator of seagoing craft himself, and also something of an artist, he loves the sea and everything to do with it. Although his father is engaged in the banking business, he decided to go into something a little more nautical and perhaps artistic as well. Model ship building seemed to be the answer.

Working at first with an expert in the art in Provincetown, Mr. Wetherbee soon had a workshop of his own in Stacey Court, Marblehead. Now he has established his studio in the loft of the family barn at 943 Washington Street, Canton.

Above the open door three small figures, made by his friend Tony Sarg, look down with apparent interest, as he pores over one of his many books devoted to nautical history and ship design, or bends over the work bench.

Ships of all types have been sent on their way from the studio—whalers, sometimes with a whale caught in the frozen waves around them, barks, brigantines, tull-rigged ships, galleons and schooners. Mr. Wetherbee has also been commissioned to carry out repairs on model vessels in various museums as well as in private collections. Although he finds most pleasure in making complete models, he has found that half models, mounted under glass in the lids of small cabinets and chests, are one of his most profitable products.

* * *

Public Pineapple Purloined—For the delectation of public eyes—but not palates—Superintendent Hayden of the Public Garden has been raising various tropical plants, almost beneath the eyes of the equestrian statue of George Washington. Among these plants was a pineapple.

This pineapple is no longer included in the exhibit. It left its bed early yesterday morning—before the gardeners came on duty. Presumably someone is now in a position to speak authoritatively upon the flavor of Boston-grown pineapple dessert—as compared to the more usual varieties.

* * *

Ships That Came In—The First National Bank is not exactly "waiting for its ship to come in." Ever since its establishment in 1784 cargoes of prosperity have been sailing its way. When the present head office building on Milk Street was to be opened in 1924 and Mr. N. C. Wyeth was commissioned to paint four murals for its main hall, he naturally chose ships for his subject.

These painted ships, permanently in port here, are being seen with new interest by many visitors to the 150th anniversary exhibition now open in the basement of the building. As they leave the little rooms filled with relics of the bank's early days, they are handed a leaflet describing the Wyeth murals. "The bank's history," says this leaflet, "has been so inseparably associated with ocean highways of commerce, and with ships that link continents, that the artist early found a relevant subject."

Somehow this view of banking in its more romantic connections seems refreshing in days when bankers and their activities are looked upon rather askance in many quarters.

The great ships sailing out from the walls quite overshadow the tiny desks beneath them, while the sounds of adding machines or dictaphones are lost in the high arches of the roof.

The first panel shows three Phœnician biremes pulling out to sea beneath the battlements of Tyre. In the second, two Elizabethan galleons sail into the adventurous west. The third shows a clipper ship, built in the New World, cutting through the waves along new trade routes. The fourth pictures an unpretentious tramp steamer of today sailing out of some tropical port.

To look at these paintings is to feel the presence of that dignity which George Arliss in "The House of Rothschild" sought for his profession as well as his people.

* * *

Cool Reception for Shoppers—Hunters who have tracked bargains to their lairs in Filene's basement have enjoyed its refreshing coolness on hot days since 1926. This same pleasantly cool reception will be given to all patrons of the store soon. Contracts just signed by Mr. Edward J. Frost, vice-president, have provided for air-conditioning of the entire building. It is believed that Filene's will be the first large eastern department store to be equipped throughout in this way.

The refrigerating apparatus is already being installed in the subbasement. A 25-foot cooling tower on the roof will be constructed next. It is expected that the first units, serving the main floor, will be in operation by October. The complete air-conditioning plant will deliver 18,000,000 cubic feet hourly of properly humidified air, warmed or cooled according to the season.

Invention of Motor Celebrated in Vermont

BRANDON, Vt., Aug. 22 (AP)—Brandon yesterday celebrated the 100th anniversary of the invention of the electric motor, generally credited to Thomas Davenport in the little hamlet of Forest Dale.

The Vermont Electrical Association planned exercises at a tablet in Forest Dale commemorating the discovery. Mr. Davenport, a native of Williamstown, Vt., as the village blacksmith, tinkered with devices until he evolved his invention, which revolutionized the electrical world.

He made no attempt to commercialize his discovery, however, and the electric motor did not become feasible, commercially, until the '80's.

Giant Land Tortoises

Giant land tortoises, now extinct, beside which the largest living tortoises are pygmies, once lived in India.

Arizona Asked To Stop Violence Against Japanese

(Continued from Page 1)

nings, who said Japanese cultivate about 8700 acres in the Fowler district, expressed confidence there would be no violence.

Tokyo Makes Much Of Arizona Affair

TOKYO, Aug. 22 (AP)—Arizona today supplanted Manchuria as Japan's principal trouble zone, the afternoon newspapers devoting a great deal of space to the difficulty between American and Japanese farmers in the Salt River Valley.

The developments in Arizona eclipsed even the squabble with Russia over the China Eastern Railway as a topic of editorial comment.

Officials welcomed the action of Mr. William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State at Washington, who in a telegram to the Arizona Governor urged that the Japanese farmers there be protected against violence. Mr. Phillips' message was regarded as evidence that the United States Government seeks to prevent the situation from becoming an international issue, but the Foreign Office is watching developments anxiously.

Liners Under Two Flags

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng.—The Atlantic liner to have the distinction of being the first to fly the flags of both the Cunard and White Star lines together has been the Cunard liner "Alaunia," calling here on her way from London to Canada. This was the first outward and visible sign of Cunard-White Star merger.

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Wheat Conference Nears End Without Quotas Agreement

Institute in Rome Reports World Production Decreased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Aug. 22—While London dispatches indicate that the International Wheat Conference there will be wound up tomorrow without any agreement on quotas, estimates of the International Institute of Agriculture of Rome show that world wheat production in 1934 is likely to be appreciably smaller than in 1933.

In Europe the amount is not expected to reach the level of 40,000,000 metric tons and will be less by about 7,000,000 tons than the exceptionally large crop of last year.

Exact information on the harvest prospects in the U. S. S. R. is still lacking. Opinions are conflicting, official circles being optimistic in their communications, while information from private sources stresses the serious losses caused by drought and excessive heat. However, it is certain that in June, which is the critical month for the spring wheat crop, there were plentiful rains and that, though these were not sufficient in some areas, the drought and heat could only have inflicted damage of a local character. It is probable that the Russian harvest this year will be a fair average and will leave a slight margin for export.

The crop situation in the United States on July 1 indicated a very poor harvest, smaller even than the extremely poor one of 1933 and insufficient to meet the normal internal consumption requirements of the country. In Canada, production promises to be better than in the United States and above the poor crop of last year, but appreciably below the average. The total production for the two countries is expected to amount to 22,000,000 metric tons, nearly equal to that of last year but less than the 1928-1932 average by about one-third.

Wheat production in most of the producing countries of Asia appears to be more abundant than that of last year. Estimates for India Japan, Palestine, Syria and Turkey show increases which, in some cases, are considerable. General indications of the harvest in China also promise a good production.

Production in North Africa appears very plentiful in the three countries in the French zone, particularly in Algeria. That of Egypt, on the other hand, is mediocre.

The growth of crops in the southern hemisphere is not as satisfactory as the same time last year, either in Australia or Argentina, rainfall having been deficient in some important producing zones.

Canadians Seek Law To Keep Autos Fit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Calgary, Alta.

FEDERAL legislation making it compulsory for owners of all old cars to present a statement from a responsible garage certifying as to the fitness of the vehicle before the owner can obtain license plates is urged in Canadian motor circles.

It is proposed that the "certificate of fitness" issued by garages be made on forms provided for that purpose by the Dominion Government. The Alberta Motor Association is seeking support of the Canadian Motor Association in this move.

This legislation would spell the doom of the old-time "flivver." At a recent meeting in Calgary, officers of the Western Canadian Motor Association pointed out the necessity for this action on old and second-hand cars, citing recent accidents caused by cars long overdue at the junk-pile.

Ample Water for Irrigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TWIN FALLS, Idaho—Although drought conditions prevailed in the Middle West, water delivery throughout Twin Falls irrigation canal system was increased Aug. 10 to 100 per cent. Water had been maintained previously at 80 per cent of the full water right for practically the entire season.

NRA Is Forced To Obey Rules It Made Itself

(Continued from Page 1)

18th, following upon his previous refusal to deal with Donovan except as an employee, must be considered in its effect, whatever the subjective intent, as a blow to legitimate union activities.

"Where the normal processes of presenting grievances to an employer are checked, if not destroyed, by the peremptory discharge of the union leader without warning, without even the suggestion of some alternative administration procedure for handling grievances, and following upon refusal to meet a delegation in its representative capacity, we feel constrained to hold that such action amounts to an improper interference with union activity."

End of Truck Strike At Minneapolis Restores All Drivers to Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 22—Truck drivers ended their strike shortly before midnight. Today the city was free of the restrictions of martial law and the strikers were returning to their jobs.

The agreement ending the strike after five weeks of strife in which 45 pickets and bystanders were shot, and which cost the city business millions of dollars, was reached by votes of large majorities of both the Employers' Advisory Committee, representing the 166 firms, and the strikers themselves. The employers, although withholding the announcement, were the first to sign the agreement, the strikers finishing their vote only after several hours of debate.

Under the pact, which resembles generally the original Haas-Dunnigan proposal advanced early in the strike by the two mediators sent here by the Federal Government, the strikers all return to work.

Seniority Rights Observed

The reëmployment of the men, the most bitterly contested issue of the recent days of the strike, was finally settled in favor of the strikers. The employers long held out against rehiring any strikers considered guilty of illegal acts during the strike. There were more than 150 pickets arrested by the military during the operation of military rule.

Most of these were released prior to the ending of the strike. A few were convicted of violations and sentenced to fines or imprisonment. The 50 remaining in the guard stockade at the end of the strike were released upon order of Gov. Floyd B. Olson.

The pact as signed provides that "all employees now on strike shall be reinstated on the basis of seniority without discrimination."

Planning for Election

The elections to determine employee representation ordered by the National Labor Relations Board on the request of the employers last week, were under discussion today by the federal conciliators and the Twin Cities Labor Board. It is understood the elections will be held later. The end of the strike developed with such suddenness that the elections which had been scheduled for late in the week were all but forgotten.

The union won another point in the recognition of its right to represent the so-called "inside workers" as well as truck drivers and helpers in the market group of firms.

However, the strikers had to concede a point on the matter of wages, accepting the rate determined upon following their first strike last May whereas they asked 2½ cents more an hour and the Haas-Dunnigan plan had stipulated this higher wage. The wage rate agreed upon in the strike settlement was 50 cents an hour to drivers and helpers and 40 cents an hour to helpers, platform men and inside workers. Many employers were paying this wage or higher previous to the strike and under the terms of the agreement these wages cannot be reduced.

Hour Cut and Wage Rise Given to Garment Trade With President's Support

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—A reduction of working hours from 40 to 36 and a 10 per cent increase in wages were granted to cotton garment industry workers in amendments to the industry's code which has been approved by President Roosevelt, it was learned at the NRA this morning. The information leaked out, apparently unintentionally, giving rise to the belief that the Administration had intended to keep it quiet until the strike threat in the textile industry had been allayed.

Leaders representing textile workers immediately saw in the decision an indication of the direction in which the President's views are moving. Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, also thought that "The Administration is favorable to higher wages and shorter hours."

Meanwhile possible means of averting the strike were considered by the National Cotton Textile Relations Board, while the labor leaders conferred with A. F. of L. leaders to assure general support of the federation if and when the strike occurs. Mr. Green said he would do everything in his power to avert the strike, but would throw the whole labor federation back of it should it develop.

Probably at no time since its organization has the NRA been subjected to simultaneous attack from so many different directions here in Washington as it was today. Besides the humiliating, adverse decision of the Labor Relations Board which forced Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson to take back a man he once swore he would never consider reëmploying, it was also under fire from its own Industrial Appeals Board, set up to take the place of the defunct Darrow board, and faced a test case on its powers to regulate production, before the Federal Trade Commission.

The Industrial Appeals Board found it true in a specific case where the Darrow board had charged against NRA across the whole industrial front—namely, the destruction of small enterprise under codes and the stimulation of monopoly.

He Has Infinite Variety

Associated Press — **Former President Hoover at Home** — The Christian Science Monitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALO ALTO, Calif.—They are busy, happy, restful days that Mr. Hoover is spending atop San Juan Hill just now. He was tanned, rugged and in the best of fettle when he returned recently from a fishing excursion to Yosemite National Park, where, in company with Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, his former Secretary of Agriculture, he "caught the limit." Daily men of affairs come to see him, old friends and former confreres in the national Administration, and he chats comfortably with them all.

Falmouth Fire Bell Calls Tardy Voters

FALMOUTH, Mass., Aug. 22 (AP)—Falmouth selectmen know how to get their voters when they show unwillingness to attend town meetings.

A postponed session was held last night although for a while it looked as if the session would have to be deferred a second time because no quorum appeared. With only 179 voters present, and 200 needed to consider an appropriation for town improvements, Mr. Ray D. Wells, fire chief, hit upon the way to force reluctant citizens to attend to their civic duties.

The town fire bell rang a general alarm at 8:47. A minute later it rang again and then sounded box 628, location of the school center where the meeting was. Twenty minutes later the meeting opened with 209 voters present after volunteer firemen came on the run when the fire bell sounded.

Machine-Gun Gang Scoops Up $427,000 In Brooklyn Holdup

Bulletin

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 22 (AP)—Walter Legenza, charged with being one of five men who shot and killed a Federal Reserve Bank mail truck driver during a robbery, was found guilty early today at a trial which lasted only 13 hours. He was sentenced to execution in the electric chair Oct. 22.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 21 (AP)—A mob of from 10 to 15 machine-gun bandits today surrounded an armored truck of the U. S. Trucking Company at Bath Beach and robbed it of a sum said to be $427,000. The bandits, working with speed and precision, cleaned out the truck in less than three minutes and made their getaway in two automobiles.

The armored truck had been collecting money from branch banking establishments all over Brooklyn during the morning for deposit in various central Brooklyn banks. The three men in charge of the armored truck immediately started in pursuit.

One of the escape cars was described as a 16-cylinder sedan. It was followed by the armored car for over a mile before shaking off the pursuers. Witnesses estimated that the bandits' car speeded away at about 70 miles an hour.

The holdup was the largest in Brooklyn's police history.

Two Southern Banks Held Up by Bandits

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 22 (AP)—Police of the Southeast were on the alert today for two gangs of bandits who held up banks at Clayton, Ga., and Malone, Fla., and escaped with more than $6500 in cash.

The Bank of Malone was held up about noon yesterday by two unmasked bandits who fled in a black sedan bearing a Georgia license tag.

Russia Keeps Power Over Outer Mongolia

(Continued from Page 1)

granted that Japan would encourage any movement in Mongolia toward this end. It is equally certain that Soviet Russia will miss no opportunity to increase its present dominent position in Mongolia.

Karakhan's Visit

Mr. Karakhan's visit to Urga this summer suggests that the Soviet Government may have new plans for strengthening its bonds with Mongolia. It is not likely, however, that these plans go so far as annexation. Moscow has been in a position to annex Mongolia at any time since 1921, if it had desired. But it has preferred to assist friendly Mongolian chieftains to set up a close replica of the Soviet system in Urga, and to train for them a Mongolian red army which has kept them in power.

It is probable that Mr. Karakhan has been instructed merely to make sure that Japanese intrigues in Mongolia have not become effective and to renew relationships with Outer Mongolia chieftains which have closely resembled those of a protectorate.

As the first Soviet Ambassador to China, Mr. Karakhan assisted the present Urga Government to regulate its relationships with China, by which it obtained almost complete autonomy. Although the 1924 treaty negotiated by Mr. Karakhan with China recognized Chinese suzerainty in Outer Mongolia, the Soviet Ambassador skillfully arranged at the same time that Mongolia should obtain the autonomy it desired. He is therefore decidedly *persona grata* with the Urga rulers.

The Soviet Government cannot view complacently the decline of its own influence at Urga or the increase of Japanese influence. Outer Mongolia is a convenient jumping board for an attack upon Siberia and from a Mongolian base it would be easy to cut the trans-Siberian railway. Moscow's only transport link with its own Far East.

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WHEN far from home it's comforting to *believe* that all's well, but it's reassuring to *know*.

Approximately 500 words may be exchanged in a 3-minute telephone call, and that's quite a chat. Only those who exchange these words can appraise their worth. Sometimes they're priceless, but the cost is always relatively small.

To illustrate the low cost of toll calls during the night rate period, the following typical rates are cited for a 3-minute station-to-station call (that is, a call by number) after 8:30 p.m. from

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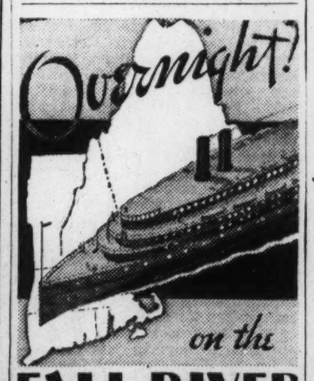
TO		TO		TO	
Derby, Conn.	.45	Hartford, Conn.	.35	Atlantic City	.75
Ellsworth, Me.	.60	Houlton, Me.	.85	Buffalo, N. Y.	1.00
Falmouth	.25	North Adams	.40	Charleston, S. C.	1.65
Greenfield	.30	Stamford, Conn.	.50	Denver, Colo.	3.75

These rates are from down-town Boston. Rates to toll points from Suburban Exchanges may be slightly more or less



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I've just finished cooking the dinner"

FOR most women with old stoves . . . cooking the daily dinner in these dog days of August is nothing short of an endurance contest. If one of your ancestors happened to be a steamship stoker, maybe you can stand the gaff. Otherwise, the heat is apt to floor you.

And, yet, men have to eat! Meals must be prepared! The show must go on.

Why not change to electric cooking and be cool. Three things make electric cooking definitely, measurably cooler: (1) It is flameless; (2) Modern electric ranges are perfectly insulated to keep heat in; (3) Much of the time in electric cooking — the current is *off*.

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Women's Activities
Wednesday and Friday Page

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Fashions—Foods
Wednesday and Friday Page

Toys for Crib and Bath

Rattles Are for Grown-Ups—He Prefers Rolling Pins

Bringing Up the Baby—3

By Janet Rankin Aiken and Marjorie Anne Mortland

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL human beings, even those only six months old or less, deserve gayety in their lives, and so your tiny Helen should have toys and have them almost at once. Babies begin to have the use of their eyes in their own oblivious, wavering way, within a day or two after birth, and as soon as they can see, it is only fair to give them something amusing to look at.

Glance about the house and salvage whatever you have in the way of bright-colored magazine covers, advertisements, wrapping paper or box tops, and hang some of them from the sides of Helen's crib to serve as her own private picture gallery. Change the scenery every few days, and watch for signs of noticing on her part, as she lies there waving her arms and legs. She may show plainly that she notices them before she is a week old. Some babies do, and others take much longer.

As soon as she graduates from the basin to the big tub, put a few floating, gay colored celluloid animals into her bath water. She will enjoy them even at first, when she has not yet mastered the art of grabbing, and can only gaze at them owlishly; and later, of course, she will love to see them and splash them up and down.

Also string a few bright celluloid objects along the sides of Helen's crib, within reach of her exploring fists. Take care that they are not so far away that they will be teasingly out of her reach, nor so close that she cannot look at them comfortably. One way to arrange them is to knot together some large rubber bands, instead of using string, because rubber bands have give to them, and when, sooner or later, the baby's hand inadvertently closes on one of the bright dangling toys, she should be able to move it about in triumph. Hang them first on the sides of the crib, because Helen's first reach is sidewise and out, and before she can take hold of things, her little shut fist may come in contact with them and push them up or down. Later, as she learns the trick of bringing her arms forward, they should be strung across the top of the crib, from side to side.

One or Two at a Time

As baby Ronald increases in weeks and oftener uncurls his tiny fingers, at first closed tight as new little tulip buds, try putting small light objects into his hands, and you will be delighted, as the days go by, to see how his aimless, wavering motions become more sure and directed. And on the first day that he reaches out and purposefully grasps something, you will enjoy one of the thrills of parenthood at that ceaseless and recurring miracle, the dawn of intelligent action. As soon as he can pick up toys, be sure that one or two of them are always within his reach, in his crib or on the tray of his high chair. One or two are enough at a time.

Do not try rattles and similar noise-making toys on Ronald during the earliest stages of his toy life. He probably will not like such things until he can manipulate them, and furnish the noise himself, and that will not be until he is several months old. Rattles, as a matter of fact, seem chiefly to be a grown-up idea of amusement for babies, but babies, as yours will soon teach you, have their own opinions in such matters, and are nonconformists in their plaything preferences. Nine out of ten of them will reject some ingenious, carefully designed and really beautiful plaything for a commonplace object that nobody would have the effrontery to sell as a toy.

Many a baby becomes absolutely enthralled with something his mother hands him idly when she sees that he is bored and restless, noting that it is not heavy, has no sharp edges, and may be bitten, sucked or banged innocuously. Frequently it is something out of the kitchen—by no means made with baby entertainment in view. So submit to your baby any charming and attractive toys that come his way as gifts, but do not be surprised if he casts on the floor an exquisite celluloid gadget with a silver bell and decorations of roses and forget-me-nots, and pins his interest on an ordinary silver teaspoon that, more than anything else, he will study with intense gravity, chew, fondle, wave, hold first in one hand and then the other, and hammer against the tray of his high chair.

A Survey of Favorites

We have canvassed the toy preferences of any number of babies to find out what their favorites were, and almost every one was planned for a very different purpose than his amusement. Here are just a few out of many. An empty camphor ice box (nonremovable lid of course) with black and gold decorations of no artistic value. An empty paprika can (also nonremovable lid) with lurid reds and greens. Two celluloid coasters, one scarlet, one orange. Three wooden spools on a string. The cover of a glass jar. A reel from which adhesive tape had all been removed. A small, bright, round, red pillow that could be thumped, patted and somewhat insecurely grasped by the edge. A small and decidedly battered aluminum cup. A string of large red beads. The top of a thermos bottle. A wide silver napkin ring. A small potato masher with a green wooden handle. The list could be prolonged indefinitely and a table full of the objects upon it would indeed look odd in a smart toy shop—except perhaps, to a baby.

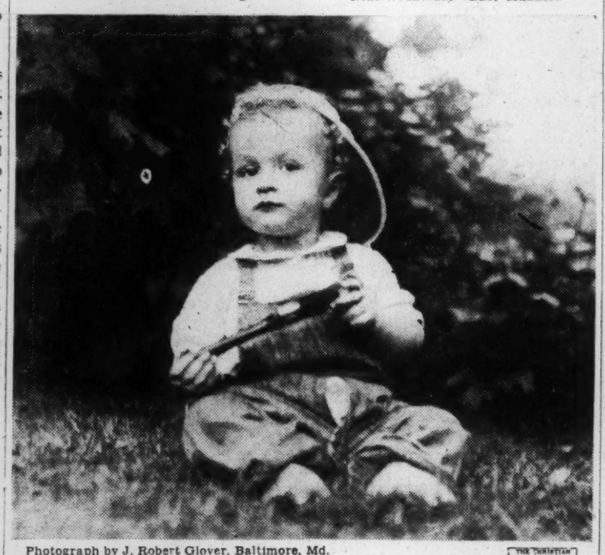
So give your baby lots and lots of toys, but not all at once, and not all especially bought for the purpose. Give him one or two things at a time, and remember that novelty is no object to a baby; just as he likes home best, he likes the same old toys. Give him your ingenuity in converting everyday objects to toy purposes.

Next Wednesday—Baby Manners

Wide World

September Means School Frocks, Charming When Made of Fresh Prints for Golden Autumn

Left to Right—A Cinderella polka dot dress, with interesting collar and cuff accents. Its very plainness is its chief charm. The pleats in the next frock are delightfully emphasized by being trimmed with a darker harmonizing color. The dress is classically simple, the collar childlike in design. Little girls like dresses belted in, and the next frock, also a Cinderella, has lines that feel "grown-up" while yet achieving through its smocking the sweetness and daintiness one wishes a child's dress to express. These three frocks, as shown, are of Sanates prints, Sanforized-shrunk. The last hints of Kate Greenaway, with its high waist and quaint collar. It is a Tubrite fabric, also Sanforized-shrunk.



Photograph by J. Robert Glover, Baltimore, Md.

This Young Man Evidently Knows His Brushes.

'Eating in Swedish'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stockholm

A VISITOR to Sweden from some other land, who has not heard of "smörgåsbord," will very soon be introduced to it. 'Smörgåsbord" is really only hors d'œvres, though it is eaten in a rather different way. "Smörgås" is a piece of bread spread with butter (not a sandwich, but a single piece of bread spread with butter) and "bord" means table. (When eating bread and butter the Swedes do not cut it up as the English do but spread a whole piece at a time and eat it that way.)

When ordering "smörgåsbord" at a restaurant, you may get about a dozen different dishes placed on your table or you may be shown to a big table in the center of the room on which you will find all manner of dishes from which you take what you fancy. When satisfied you return to your own table and your dinner is served. Bread and butter is eaten throughout the meal.

In private houses smörgåsbord is often served at a special table and the guests take a plate and help themselves. They eat standing, or walk about and talk to their fellow guests. In the family circle there will probably be only one or two dishes and these are handed round the table. But it can be understood where there are several guests how cumbersome a business it would be to hand round so many different dishes. It is therefore easier to place them on a table and allow the guests to select what they fancy. If it is an elaborate "smörgåsbord it is a long process and it will be some time before you sit down to table. Many foreigners, unaware of the custom, when the smörgåsbord has been served in a special room, have thought that these many dishes comprised the whole dinner and have eaten until they have been satisfied, later to be dismayed on finding that they were expected to eat through a big dinner as well. Many people enjoy what is called the "walking smörgasbord," it is such a friendly meal, you eat what you like and walk about and talk to whomever you like.

Herrings

No Swedish smörgåsbord is complete without herrings, usually prepared in various ways, either salted in vinegar with onions, or spiced pickled herring. Some of the Swedish specialties are not always to the taste of foreigners. Other fish dishes are smoked salmon, smoked eel, cold fried herrings, lobster salad, caviar, tins of sardines and such like. Thin slices of cold meat such as veal with pickled cucumber slices, tongue, cold roast beef, pressed ham, different kinds of sausages, and so on. A delicacy is smoked reindeer. There are always one or more kinds of cheese. For hot dishes there will probably be an omelet, small meatballs, or small smoked sausages fried. Stewed mushrooms, cauliflower or Jerusalem artichokes au gratin, stuffed tomatoes, a big onion or celery filled with minced meat are other dishes that can be used. With all these dishes bread and butter is eaten and few countries have so many different kinds of bread, not least the famous hard bread, as Sweden.

Thank You

At the end of a meal at home the children go up to their parents and kiss them saying, "Thank you for the food." At parties it is the rule that when the first dish, usually soup, has been served all round, the host knocks on his glass to call attention and makes a little speech wishing everybody welcome. At the end of the dinner, the principal guest, who has taken in the hostess, when he sees that everybody has finished knocks on his glass and makes a speech of thanks in the name of the guests for the dinner they have eaten. He need not say more, but if he is a good speaker, he may take the opportunity to make a longer speech. After dinner the guests shake hands with both host and hostess and say: "Tack för maten" (Thank you for the food),

Saturday-Sunday Frocks

With Home Touches the School Girl Will Like

By Helena Judson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"SATURDAY-SUNDAY" dresses for the schoolgirl should differ sufficiently from frocks worn other days of the week, in order to give the wearer a pleasant feeling of change. Such dresses should, preferably, be colorful and include dainty touches not suited to the more utilitarian frocks kept for school wear; but modern ideas do not favor fussy trimmings or any attempt at elaboration, even in what may be considered the more dressy clothes of a young girl. It is these "Saturday-Sunday" dresses that make it possible for the home dressmaker to be a little adventurous as to colors and combinations of materials, and, if necessary, resort to the convenient forms of dyeing now so successfully accomplished in many households where sewing is done at home. In fact, dyeing well done from start to finish may be classed as a domestic accomplishment well worth cultivating.

The basic design for frocks of the "Saturday-Sunday" type usually gives the effect of a simple one-piece princess dress that slips on over the head without more adjustment than perhaps a button on each shoulder or at the back or front. The very fact that a dress is easy to get into gives it a long credit mark in the estimation of its modern little wearer, and to have a child like a dress and enjoy wearing it, is a great satisfaction to the one who has done the work. Even an apparently one-piece frock, however, is often actually an invisibly joined skirt and blouse, both portions nipped in slightly at the waist and the joining concealed by a belt or sash which is regarded as a decorative feature of this simulated princess dress. It goes without saying that every girl over six or seven years old claims the dignity of a belted frock!

Simulated One-Piece Dress

The homemaker, who is usually faced with the problems of remodeling, will readily see the practical advantages of the simulated one-piece dress, as not only does it lend itself to the combination of two materials and offers convenient seamings which conceal necessary piecings, but makes it possible to vary the blouses with which the skirt can be worn, provided each blouse includes sufficient of the skirt fabric to carry out the effect of a one-piece belted frock. This may mean that the entire lower part of the blouse matches a dark, monotone skirt, with contrast introduced only in a bright, drop-shouldered top, or the blouse may be of the modernized jumper type with merely harness-like strappings of the skirt material over a harmonizing print.

The fashion books are full of pretty designs, showing both these models and dozens of others, all adapted to the simulated one-piece frock, which is generally recognized as a dressy style. Almost all of these models have the slightly fitted back, with two or three darts on each side of the center; these matching similar seamings in the back of the skirt, giving a continuous line, broken only by the belt. The same fitted effect is often repeated on each side of the front.

A mother who gives much loving thought to the planning and making of her daughter's clothes has found that at least one of the non-schoolroom dresses should be planned for wear with the young girl's "best" coat and hat. The color introduced as contrast on the dress is then repeated in the trimming of the little felt or fabric hat, so that, with the coat removed, the ensemble effect still remains. So planned, the child is always well and appropriately dressed for church or Sunday school or on any other "Saturday-Sunday" occasion when it may be convenient to remove one's coat but not one's hat.

Detachable Accessories

Four "Saturday-Sunday" dresses should prove sufficient for the average school girl, provided these are carefully planned to harmonize with her outdoor garments and also provided that each of these somewhat dressy little frocks has its quota of detachable accessories especially in the way of easily laundered neckwear, thus insuring freshness. If one of the quartet of such frocks is of a medium monotone fabric for wear with matching coat, two of the remaining three may be of some gayer color such as a pretty shade of raspberry, copenhagen, mustard or whatever is most becoming. The fourth should preferably be of some more dainty, pastel shade, such as maize, peach, light biege or hydrangea blue.

The advantage of making these little frocks in delightful colorings is that they are beautiful enough in themselves and require no trimming other than something dainty as neck and sleeve finish. Shantung silk, flat crêpe and heavy georgette left from partly worn summer dresses are all washable and lend themselves well to dyeing as they are not heavy to handle. Organdie and batiste are both suited as neckwear for these pretty colored frocks, some of the newest collars apparently reversing the usual order of things and turning over in Peter Pan fashion across the front and sides, meeting in a bow and ending at the back where the blouse is slashed, making the neck opening large enough for the wearer's head to slip in. Another simple neck finish is an organdie ruche that slips over the head, necklace fashion, just deep enough to meet the neckline of the dress. A similar ruche finishes each puffed elbow sleeve. Dresses with such pretty details require no other trimming.

Service Director for Big Firm

Includes Food Promotion Work for Milk Concerns

Women in Food Work Series—11

By Hazel Young

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE diversity of opportunity which food work has opened up to women, with its appeal to varied types of mind and of background, is one of its fascinations. We all know women thrown on their own resources with little or no training who have kept the home fires burning most successfully with their tea rooms and cake shops. To the woman who enjoys human contacts, state and county work offers interesting experiments, while the woman with a keen analytical mind and a trend toward natural science may engage in research work. Another kind of food work, however, must be included in this series if it is to be a fair survey of the entire field. This kind appeals to somewhat the same type of woman as the one who goes into food research though as a profession it may appeal less to many of the readers of this paper than other kinds of food work. We refer to the profession of nutrition adviser or service director in a large company.

Work of an Educational Nature

The Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, N. Y., has for some years employed a nutrition adviser, Miss Laura Comstock. Miss Comstock recently honored by being elected to the presidency of the American Dietetic Association, is a graduate of Pratt Institute. Following her graduation she had the interesting opportunity of organizing the home economics department at the University of Maine, and was for four years the head of that department. The next seven years were spent as extension professor of home economics and state home demonstration leader in the Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Massachusetts. In 1922, following study at Columbia University, a master's degree was obtained and for the ensuing 12 years she has acted as adviser on nutritional matters to the employees of the Eastman Kodak Company. Work of an educational nature along food lines is done by means of lectures to groups of young employees, and by the use of exhibits prepared and displayed in all the plants and by articles in the firm's monthly publication. The company provides cafeterias at the various plants and it is one of Miss Comstock's duties to act in an advisory capacity to the managers of these cafeterias.

The Kodak office cafeteria, housed in a beautiful building in the heart of Rochester, is managed by Miss Marie Dutch, who started her food career as a candy maker. For several years Miss Dutch and her sister did a very thriving business in Calais, Maine, manufacturing Dutch dainties. It was an easy transition from candy manufacturing to food manufacturing but Miss Dutch realized the importance of special training, so interrupted her career to study institutional management at Simmons College in Boston. Valuable experience was gained in different commercial cafeterias before coming to Rochester. Good food and cleanliness impress the visitor to this cafeteria, but according to Miss Comstock and Miss Dutch these two qualifications, important as they are, do not represent the sole aim of an industrial cafeteria. It should be operated in such a manner that the employees may feel that it is really their place, for their comfort and convenience; and it is this feeling of friendliness and good fellowship that seems to pervade the Kodak lunchroom.

There are many trained women employed as cafeteria managers by large industrial concerns but there seem to be few women acting as nutrition advisers in just the capacity that Miss Comstock fills with the Eastman Kodak Company.

Visiting Housekeeper

Miss Marjorie Foster is the nutrition director of the New England Dairy and Food Council with headquarters at Boston, Mass. A Simmons graduate, Miss Foster was for several years gaining a valuable background for the work which she is doing at the present time. In 1912, just out of college, she went to Lincoln House, Boston, as a cooking teacher. From this her work gradually developed until it included much of the work of the "visiting housekeeper," which was just developing at that time. Homes in the district were visited whenever help could be rendered. This help might mean actually giving a cooking lesson right in the home or showing the mother how to cut over a coat or dress into a wearable garment for the child. Any and every problem from cleaning house to trimming a hat was a part of the day's instruction, together with budgeting the weekly wage or trying to improve inadequate diets. Gradually Miss Foster came to spend much of her time in helping mothers with the feeding problems of children of pre-school age, part of the time working under the Baby Hygiene Association. From 1919 to 1921 Miss Foster was with the Housewives' League in Providence, R. I., where she established a nutrition bureau working through the public schools, with undernourished children.

These years were a sound preparation for the position which she has held since 1921 with the New England Dairy and Food Council. This work is educational in character. Its aim is to convince the public that milk is important in the diet and to teach its supplementary relation to other foods. Much of this program is carried on by means of lectures and talks before organized groups, such as schools, women's clubs, church groups and mothers' clubs. Leaflets and posters presenting this information in popular form are prepared by the nutrition director.

One of the outstanding women in this line of work is Dr. Marietta Eichelberger, director of nutrition service for the Irradiated Evaporated Milk Institute, Chicago. Miss Eichelberger was graduated from Mississippi State College for Women and later studied at Columbia University and the University of Chicago, from which she was granted the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Nutrition. Some years were spent in teaching in Mississippi, at Shorter College, Rome, Ga., and as professor of nutrition at the University of Kentucky.

Following this teaching experience Dr. Eichelberger joined the midwestern branch of the American National Red Cross as assistant national director of nutrition service. In that capacity she developed community nutrition programs through a staff of young women employed by local Red Cross chapters. In this way broad contacts were made with all the social, public health and educational forces in the various communities.

In 1931 Miss Eichelberger accepted a position with the Evaporated Milk Association in Chicago. As director of nutrition service for the association, her work consisted of lectures on food and nutrition problems before university and college groups all over the country. Much time was spent in answering hundreds of letters from home economists, welfare workers and teachers. All publications and pamphlets issued by the association received the approval of the nutrition director before being issued.

Within the past few months the Irradiated Evaporated Milk Institute has been organized and Dr. Eichelberger is carrying on with this new organization.

Next Week—Federal and State Work

With Corn in Season

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The two recipes which follow are shared in response to many requests:

Corn Fritters

Sift together
1½ cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder, and
1 teaspoon salt. Beat
3 eggs and add to this mixture. Cut
2½ cups corn from the cob and put it through the meat grinder as it is better in the pulp. (If whole corn is not available use 1 can of corn of No. 2 size.) Mix the corn well into the other ingredients. Add enough
Milk to make the dough the right consistency to hold together yet to drop into the grease when frying. Fry in frying plan in bacon fat. They can be dropped into the pan with a spoon, but a small size ice cream scoop makes them a better shape. Serves 10 or 12.

Corn Pudding

Mix together
3 cups milk
5 cups corn cut from the cob (or 2 cans corn No. 2 size)
1 green pepper chopped fine and
6 eggs, beaten. Season with
Salt,
Pepper, and
Mace. Put into a greased baking dish, and bake in moderate oven 300° to 350° Fahr., about 40 minutes. Serves 15.

(Mr.) C. W. B., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

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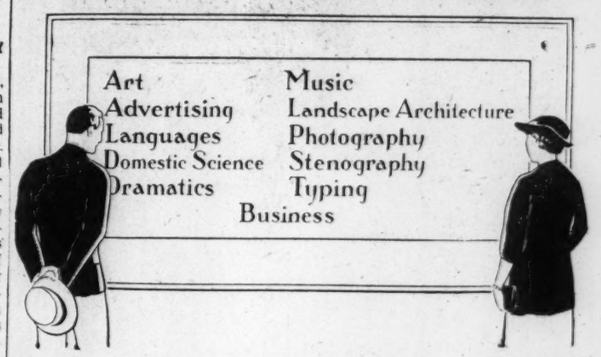

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The Home Forum

Adventure on a Summer Day

WHILE the big world went about its dull business on the other side of the hill, we fared forth today in quest of adventure—Joan Edith, Robin and I.

"Hullo! We're expecting a great big adventure!" Joan Edith shouted to Mr. Pudbury, as he passed, high up on a load of oats, newly reaped.

"Big ventures," said Robin.

"Haw!" said Mr. Pudbury, who is full of skepticism about anything less tangible than a bushel of oats or a sack of potatoes. "Nothing don't never happen 'round here—'specially in the summer time. It's too hot."

But that couldn't discourage three seasoned adventurers like Joan Edith, Robin and me. We knew there was a teeming, adventurous world all about us which Mr. Pudbury had never seen. This is the great advantage of our private world out here—so few know about it that we are never annoyed by curious crowds.

Why, we had scarcely entered the oak woods from Mr. Pudbury's field of brown stubble before we found adventure, not ten feet off, on the limb of a tree. We snuggled down into the long grass, for fear of disturbing it, and watched.

A baby robin stood on the branch, swaying rather uncertainly.

"That's not a real robin," said the little boy from next door. "He's too small. That's just a bird; that's all I'm Robin."

It is a matter of continual annoyance to Robin that people will persist in calling these birds by his name. For that reason, he prefers the quail.

"It's a robin all right, and just a baby," Joan Edith said. "You can tell by his spotted vest."

* * *

Yes, the young robin's red vest was flecked with brownish patches which will not disappear until next year. His mother and father, all spots removed from their vests, stood on branches near by and talked to him persuasively, firmly and then with sharp parental authority. They told him—for we have long since learned their language—that he ought to be ashamed of himself, a big boy like him not able to fly yet. They told him it was high time that he made his own way in the world, when he was far too large now to be accommodated in the nest.

"He's too lazy," said Joan Edith.

"Lazy bones," said Robin.

The young robin swayed back and forth there on the moving branch, eyeing the great world with wonderment and some alarm. There was adventure, there was romance and unlimited possibility. Instead of a small nest, bounded by green oak leaves, the world turned out to be a vast and endless place, stretching out into great yellow fields, and beyond that to a shiny streak of water and behind it again to a mighty sweep of blue mountains. No wonder the young robin hesitated on the branch before leaving a cozy nest to venture forth into this immensity!

"Hurry up," said Joan Edith.

"Hurry up," said his mother and father together.

"He's not a Robin," said Robin.

At last the young robin, with one final look at the old nest, fluttered off clumsily, landed on another branch, leaped again and disappeared into the great world. What adventures lie before him! What long journeys to the South, what joyous flights back in the spring, when the spots have disappeared from his proud red breast, what nests lined with hairs from the tails of Mr. Pudbury's Clydesdales, what babies of his own swaying on the branches, ready for their great adventure!

"Good-by!" chirped his parents.

"Bye-bye," shouted Joan Edith.

"He's not a Robin really," said her brother.

* * *

We trudged through the oak woods to the farther fields and there we found an adventurer of another sort the sort who is never mentioned in the newspapers, never observed of men at all—Mr. Smith, the Pole. Of course, he is not Mr. Smith, but he has called himself that since he came to this country nearly half a century ago from Poland, because he found that no one could pronounce his real name.

The children from next door have grave doubts that he is even a Pole. Robin always points suspiciously to the telephone poles when we mention Mr. Smith's nationality, and observes that he can see no resemblance between them. Mr. Smith is so much thicker through the middle, Robin says.

Mr. Smith is reaping the wheat, reaping it with a scythe, as he learned to reap it outside a little Polish village, when the Tsar's Cossacks would sometimes ride by and the children would hide behind their mothers' skirts. Mr. Smith is just a stout little man now, with the absurd remains of a derby hat; but he fought as a Russian conscript at the siege of Port Arthur, deserted, and walked home to Poland. Now he reaps grain at Middlebrook, swinging the scythe rhythmically, tirelessly, with that soft "whoosh, whoosh," which is the immemorial murmur of the harvest, which has told men since the earliest times that the grain is ripe.

What tales Mr. Smith could tell of those far-off days when he learned to handle the scythe within the conquered realms of the Tsar! What adventures in Siberia he could relate if he had the words! What an unknown epic is here, locked in the inarticulate memory of Mr. Smith. But all he tells us is that it might rain tonight and damage his newly cut wheat. His absurd derby hat bends over his scythe again and the keen blade says "whoosh, whoosh, whoosh" like a long sigh, the lazy voice of summer.

What is this scurrying through the stubble, heading for the shelter of the woods? Why, the quail family is about already! It seems only yesterday that we discovered their nest, so well hidden in the grass of the big ditch that we should never have come across it if Robin's red ball hadn't rolled that way. And now, behold, Mr. and Mrs. Quail, our old friends of many years' standing, have a brood of seven little brown balls of fluff, who follow them through the stubble at an amazing speed.

"Those aren't robins," says the little boy from next door, with satisfaction. No one, he is confident, will advance that absurd theory about these creatures who have no spots on their red vests, or any red vests to have spots on.

* * *

The quail family is starting out on its adventures, too. How soon those little, fluffy things will grow into lordly gray creatures with proud helmets on their heads! How they will attack my newly sprouting peas next spring! How they will march in single file, like an army, across the cold garden beds next winter and partake of our hospitality of breadcrumbs under the big fir tree! How the voice of these babies, now dumb and pretty bewildered in the stubble here, will twang across the fields at dusk, like the snapping of a taut bow-string! Not balls of brown fluff, but seven bold adventurers are marching into the woods, through the stubble there, all in single file, like Indians on the warpath.

We come back to the garden at last, after listening to the muskrat family at work under the bridge, observing the ants at their endless task of boring a mysterious labyrinth of passages into the old log, and assuring ourselves—for this is important—that Mr. Pudbury's old horse, pensioned these many years, hasn't stirred a foot from the place where he has stood in the shade as long as we can remember.

We come back to the garden and there we rest on the lawn after our long trip, listening to the lazy hum of the bees in the foxgloves. Even there is adventure for those who can see. It looks simple enough, as Joan Edith points out, but how many people have climbed up into the long bell of a foxglove, where the petals are all spotted with red and white and there are bristling hairs to catch you and push you back? How many have climbed up to the top and drunk the honey out of the nectar cup there?

"I have," says Robin. "I bin there. One day my dog Nipper, he crawled and crawled, and I crawled and crawled and we crawled right up in there. The honey's awful sweet up there."

"He's just a boy, remember," his sister says, by way of excuse.

Nipper, his head stuffed with cotton and only black buttons for eyes, refuses to confirm or deny this glorious adventure of the foxgloves.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

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The Letter: A Painting by J. von Bülow

DR. VON BÜLOW makes all that which appears to indicate a human story, in this picture, merely an excuse for a composition of decorative significance. He abandons impressionism and the nebulous forms which derive from broken color, and adopts a more direct rendering of things. He is not recording his impressions of luminosity and color, as reflected from objects subjected to some specific conditions of light and atmosphere; rather does he now paint the objects themselves as he understands them structurally, more for the sake of his own inventions of design and color.

The objects, in this instance, comprise pictures and furniture, contained in a room together with three people who are dressed in period costumes which are nothing more nor less than studio "props," for Dr. v. Bülow bought the clothes in an old market for their coloristic effect, and not for any historical truth. These things the artist has assembled together in such a manner as, by means of emphasis or elimination, to render an orderly and intriguing design. And Dr. v. Bülow has achieved an arrangement which must delight the eye and grip the imagination of the beholder.

Though color is absent from the reproduction, it is interesting to see how lines and shapes interplay with contrast or concord, and how the dark and light shapes are distributed and balanced within the confines of the canvas. Note how the light value of the dress, just to the left of the center, is carried into the darkness to the right and echoed on the wall between the back of the figure and the chair; how the modeled forms of the heads are carefully placed for contrast against the angularities of the picture frames. Note how a system of cone shapes is evolved about the figures, and how the parasol is in continuation of an oblique line from floor to crown of the woman's hat; and how this line is repeated to the left from the head of the center figure down to the man's left heel. Note how the chair back repeats the shapes in the middle of the picture, and—most important of all—how the central point of focus in the composition, the letter (which gives the title to the picture), is a pendant to which the outlines of the lady's arms are directed, and which appears to be suspended from the neck by a dainty chain of buttons.

All this represents the skill of a painter of rare sensibility; and a charming picture is the result.

Moments Musical

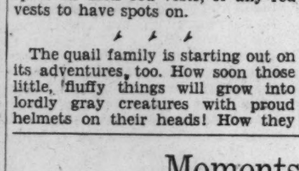
Edvard Grieg

(This is the fourteenth in a series of articles which appear each Wednesday on The Home Forum Page.)

THERE has been much difference of opinion as to whether or not Grieg was a great composer; but, whether the decision is yea or nay, he has painted the Norwegian landscape for us, the pine trees and snow-capped mountains, the country folk and the real spirit of the Norsemen.

An elderly Norwegian lady loaned me four original folk dances from Grieg's pen which he had given her, and I copied them. She told me that Grieg was very fond of folk dances, and that he went to the different counties or districts to see their characteristic dances. One of the manuscripts which I copied is called *Jölstring*, from the district of Jölster, another *Hallin* from Hallingdal, and another *Springlaat*, from Østerdalen, as I understand it.

The accents in these dances are generally very sharp on the upbeats in 2-4 time and on the second count in 3-4 time, to give a syncopated rhythm, for example:



After finishing his piano concerto, Grieg went to Rome on a holiday, where he played it to Liszt, who was high in his praise of it. Leschetizky gave this concerto to many of his pupils, always describing it as "the beautiful piano concerto von Grieg."

Ibsen, Grieg's fellow-countryman and one of the great dramatists of the time, commissioned Grieg to write incidental music for his *Peer Gynt*. What a favorite this suite has been for orchestras ever since!

Anton Maaskoff, son of the famous Yiddish actor, Maurice Morcovitch, once told me in London that Grieg practically adopted him when he was a boy and gave him a musical training. He made him work hard at his violin and harmony. Maaskoff said their home life was wonderful. Madame Grieg was a fine singer and in the evening her husband would accompany her while she sang some of his lovely songs: "Poetry," with words by Hans Christian Andersen, "When to That Song I Listen," with words by Heinrich Heine, the German poet, or "Ich Liebe Dich," which Grieg afterwards arranged as a piano solo and dedicated to his wife, she being its inspiration. These were some of their favorites.

I love the *Nocturne in C major*. It is too lovely to describe. Just play it and hear the night sounds and stillness all around you, see the stars twinkle and the moonlight stream across the lake, smell the dew and sleeping flowers. Then answer the question: Is Grieg a great composer?

SONYA MICHELL.

Whippoorwill

Above the soughing of pine branches
Comes the nostalgic wail of the whippoorwill,
"Whippoorwill! Whippoorwill!"
What is this memory that pierces my heart
With so sudden a sad sweetness?

I am a child again, lying in bed;
The spring night is cold and bright with stars.
I lie in a high four-poster, staring through the window
Into the branches of great pine trees.
Their fresh and resinous odor enters the room sharply
And between their still, gaunt limbs
I see a new moon hanging in pale splendor.

But for a faint, intermittent crackling
From dying embers on the hearth,
The air is heavy with silence;
To the child, city-born, even oppressive with quiet.
Then it comes again, the cry of the whippoorwill,
"Whippoorwill! Whippoorwill!"
Rending the stillness.

What is this memory that stirs my heart
With so sudden a sad sweetness?
"Whippoorwill! Whippoorwill!"

LUCILLE JOYCE GILBERT.

Domy Miasta Tego

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim.

W TRZYDZIESTYM trzecim rozdziale Jeremjasza czytamy: „Albowiem tak mówi Pan, Bóg Izraelski, o domach miasta tego: . . . Bo przywrócę pojmanych z Judy, i pojmanych z Izraela, a pobuduję ich jako przedtem".

Do tego stopnia fałsze zła dotkliwie zniszczyły piękno, osłodę i ochronę prawdziwego fundamentu i budowli ludzkości, że ona znajduje, iż jej dom- jej świadomość- jest wszystkiem, tylko nie harmonją. Wierzenia w grzech, chorobę, niezdrowie i śmierć pogrzebały nadzieje ludzkości w rumowiskach materjalności i przywiązały do tych wierzeń kłamliwe przypuszczenie, że człowiek jest materjalny. Winniśmy jednak wiedzieć, że opłakane wierzenia ludzkiej świadomości nie stanowią istotnego stanu człowieka rzeczywistego.

Dalsze słowa proroka rzucają więcej światła: „Oto dni idą, mówi Pan, w których utwierdzę to słowo dobre, którem był wyrzekł o domu Izraelskim i o domu Judzkim. W one dni w onym czasie uczynię to, iż wyrośnie Dawidowi latorośl sprawiedliwa, która czynić będzie sąd i sprawiedliwość na ziemi". Istotnie latorośl sprawiedliwa wyrastała w okresach oczywistego rozwoju duchowego ludzkości w jej dziejach.

Wprowadzenie przez Chrystusa Jezusa Chrześcijaństwa oraz odkrycie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej przez Mary Baker Eddy umożliwia doprowadzenie domu ludzkości do porządku i przywrócenie harmonji boskiej. Naszym zaś przywilejem jest- przez zrozumienie prawd, jakie głosili prorocy, a których nauczał i które stosował Nauczyciel, demonstrować fakt, że człowiek nigdy nie utracił prawdziwej harmonji. Chrześcijanin naukowiec, wznoszący swą myśl ku lepszemu zrozumieniu Boga, przyznaje, że jego rzeczywisty dom albo mieszkanie jest uduchowiona świadomość, prawdziwe odzwierciedlenie jedynego nieskończonego Umysłu boskiego, czyli Duszy.

Podręcznik Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej Mrs. Eddy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a Zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma św.) zawiera specjalny słownik biblijnych wyrażeń i słów, który, podając ich znaczenie duchowe pomaga w pochwyceniu treści ustępów Pisma św. W jego określeniu Juda-to „cielesne wierzenia materjalne, rozwijające się i znikające,—to ukazujące się duchowe zrozumienie Boga i człowieka" (str. 589).

Niewątpliwie obietnica dopełnia się w naszem obecnem doświadczeniu, kiedy, odkładając na bok obłudne wierzenia materjalne i przybierając zrozumienie duchowe, odpowiednio demonstrujemy rzeczywistość zła i materjalności, i w ten sposób stopniowo dowodzimy wszystkości i wszechmocy jedynego wiecznego Ojca-Matki, Boga. A więc na pytanie, „kiedy i gdzie mamy szukać tego spełnienia i urzeczywistnienia", Wiedza Chrześcijańska taką daje odpowiedź: teraz jest czas i tu jest miejsce, aby wieczna prawda bytu przyszła do ludzkiego zrozumienia,—prawda uduchowiająca, odradzająca i powodująca nowo narodzenie się każdego, kto gotów jest przyjąć jej błogosławieństwa.

Wielki „Jam jest"-to Pryncypjum boskie, czyli Umysł, wiekuiście obecny. Z Umysłu tego, wyraźnie odzwierciedlanego przez człowieka rzeczywistego, którego stworzył Bóg, każda jednostka zawsze może korzystać. Przeto ludzkie pojęcia czasu i miejsca trzeba zastąpić wartościami duchowemi, przedstawiającemi wszechobejmującą wszechobecność Boga, który nie ma ani początku, ani końca. Duchowy człowiek Boży jest więc widziany jako przedstawiciel zawsze obecnego Umysłu, zaiste obrazu i podobieństwa Bożego.

„W domu Ojca mego wiele jest mieszkania. . . . Idę, abym Wam zgotował miejsce". Te słowa Chrystusa Jezusa wskazują rozwinięcie powszechnego planu zbawienia. Prorok dał obietnicę boską; duchowy przykład Jezusa wskazał drogę i udowodnił moc Życia, Prawdy i Miłości. Dzisiaj zaś nowo-stara prawda Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej uskutecznia owocność tego, co uduchowieni umysłem zawsze w pewnej mierze oglądali: to iż Bóg jest korzystny i że Chrystus jest zawsze obecny.

Mrs. Eddy powiada: „Rzeczywisty dom, w którym żyjemy, i ruszamy się i jesteśmy'-to Duch, Bóg, wieczna harmonja Duszy nieskończonej" (Pulpit and Press, str. 2). Umysł nie jest umiejscowiony, jest on pod ręką bezgranicznie; nazawsze on obejmuje i zawiera w sobie wszystek byt rzeczywisty, nieustannie rozwija Swoje stworzenie i okazuje Swoją dobroć i miłość. Zawsze działające duchowe prawo Pryncypjum boskiego rządzi nierozdzielną jednością człowieka z jego Twórcą i jawnie ją podtrzymuje.

Dowodne poznanie nazawsze darowanego dziedzictwa Miłości boskiej zasadniczo zastępuje miejsce fałszywego wierzenia w to, iż jakiś inny czas więcej będzie sprzyjał rozwiązaniu naszych zagadnień, albo, że jakieś inne miejsce będzie dla niego pomyślne. Jeśli człowiek ogląda moc i obecność Prawdy i Miłości tu i teraz, to, stosownie do tłumaczenia przez Mrs. Eddy słów dwudziestego trzeciego Psalmu, będzie on „mieszkał w domu Pańskim (świadomości Miłości) na długie czasy" (Science and Health, str. 578).

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Birds of the Upland Pastures

The commonest birds of the upland pastures behind Paignton in August were goldfinches, flocks and flocks of them, and often in fifties to a flock. Chaffinches were there, and hawfinches drinking without shyness from the puddles in the road beside a ruined cottage, and linnets and bullfinches piping their sighs from every tangled hedgerow and bearded orchard, and nuthatches prinking and pranking about the boles, and flycatchers flitting shadow-like in their shadows, but the goldfinches outnumbered them all.

They were singing, too, not merely shedding their feathery notes out of the flocks rippling overhead, and herein overpassed their cousins the linnets, whom I had seen in Suffolk that same month, perched on the tips of the furze and most lamentably straining to sing. The twitter, too, is a trifle more liquid than the linnet's, and the companionly flight less bouncing. Wherever I went, for ten yards or a thousand, I was never out of sight and hearing of the "birds of joy," whether they fed their young clamouring with bright percussive notes among the apple-trees, or flirted their gaieties among the branches, or tossed like waves in sunset over them. They were so many that I was a wanderer in a land of magic and enchantment where the trees grew flowers of crimson and gold and scattered them like thistledown upon the wind. There was, indeed, one ancient apple-tree, leafless and fruitless and furred from root to crown with lichen that had a fairy story of its own. There came and perched upon it fourteen goldfinches, so that the old worn crone yielded a wonderful shining crop with the wave of a wand:

The King of Spain's daughter came to visit me,
And all for the sake of my little nut-tree.

It was just one of those sudden evening primrose glimpses and transformations of nature that made you feel as though some more than human, more than earthly personality had waved a visible hand to us and was gone. It was a glimpse of the watermark through the paper.

One thing more got tangled up in my head as it went by, for impressions of things we see in the country float along like winged seeds—most come and go, but here is one caught in a reaching spray of bramble. Budleias grew in the orchard of the cottage, and were favorites with the peacock and red admiral butterflies. One bright morning there were five on one plant, two peacocks and three admirals, slowly swaying their expanded wings against the purple flowers. And marvellous it was to see the quivering sensitiveness of their wings to the rays of the sun. . . .

I came home again to London, and that same evening suddenly the moon-maidens unwrapped their drowsy sheets and in brimming loveliness stepped out into the darkening world. Then I realized that my itinerary had not really carried me any further than my own backgarden, and that the various things my eyes had marked out of the various things they had seen had been so many images and representations of the awakening of the Sleeping Beauty.—From "In Praise of England," by H. J. MASSINGHAM. (New York: Dutton.)

To Joy

The day we met it was as if
An oriole should dart
Along the dimmest wooded aisles
Within the forest's heart;
And penetrating solitudes
Where sunlight seldom came—
Should splash a gay abandonment,
And weave a trail of flame!

MURIEL E. WOODRUFF.

"The houses of this city"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE thirty-third chapter of Jeremiah we read: "Thus saith the Lord, the God of Israel, concerning the houses of this city, . . . I will cause the captivity of Judah and the captivity of Israel to return, and will build them, as at the first."

Humanity finds its house—its consciousness—anything but harmonious, so sorely have the falsities of evil seemingly ravaged the beauties, comforts, and protection of the true foundation and superstructure. Beliefs of sin, sickness, disease, and death have buried the hopes of mankind in the débris of materiality and fastened upon them the lying supposition that man is material. However, we must see that the deplorable beliefs of human consciousness are not the true status of the real man.

Here the prophet's words bring further light: "Behold, the days come, saith the Lord, that I will perform that good thing which I have promised unto the house of Israel and to the house of Judah. In those days, and at that time, will I cause the Branch of righteousness to grow up unto David; and he shall execute judgment and righteousness in the land." Indeed, "the Branch of righteousness" has grown up, in the periods of spiritual unfoldment evident in human history.

Because of the introduction of Christianity by Christ Jesus, and the discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy, mankind's house may be set in order and divine harmony reëstablished. It is our privilege to demonstrate the fact that man's true harmony has never been lost, by learning to understand the truths which the prophets proclaimed and the Master taught and practiced. The Christian Scientist who is lifting his thought toward a better understanding of God recognizes his real house or home as spiritualized consciousness, that which truly reflects the one infinite divine Mind, or Soul.

The textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, contains a Glossary of Bible terms and words which gives their spiritual sense and helps us to grasp the meaning of Scriptural passages. Judah is therein defined (p. 589) as "a corporeal material belief progressing and disappearing; the spiritual understanding of God and man appearing."

Assuredly the promise is fulfilled in our present experience as through the setting aside of false material beliefs, and the taking on of spiritual understanding, we proportionately demonstrate the unreality of evil and materiality, and so by degrees prove the allness and omnipotence of the one eternal Father-Mother, God. Thus the question, "When and where must we look for this fulfillment and realization?" is answered by Christian Science. Now is the time, and here is the place, for the eternal truth of being to come to human consciousness, spiritualizing, regenerating, and giving new birth to all who are ready to receive its blessings.

The great "I AM" is divine Principle, or Mind, which is eternally present; and this Mind, which is clearly reflected by the real man of God's creating, must ever be available to each individual. The human concepts of time and place, then, must be replaced by spiritual values, representing the all-inclusive omnipresence of God, without beginning or end. God's spiritual man is thus seen as the representative of ever present Mind, verily the image and likeness of God.

"In my Father's house are many mansions. . . . I go to prepare a place for you." These words of Christ Jesus indicate the unfoldment of the universal plan of salvation. The prophet gave the divine promise; Jesus' spiritual example showed the way and proved the power of Life, Truth, and Love. And, today, the new-old truth of Christian Science is bringing to fruition that which the spiritually-minded have always beheld in some measure, the availability of God and the ever-presence of His Christ.

Mrs. Eddy says (Pulpit and Press, p. 2), "The real house in which 'we live, and move, and have our being' is Spirit, God, the eternal harmony of infinite Soul." Mind is not localized, but is boundlessly at hand, forever encompassing and including all real being, constantly unfolding His creation, and showing forth His goodness and love. Divine Principle's ever operative spiritual law governs and clearly sustains man's inseparable oneness with his Maker.

The false belief that some other time in which to solve our problems will be more propitious, or some other place more advantageous, is substantially being replaced by a demonstrable knowledge of divine Love's heritage, forever bestowed. Beholding the power and presence of Truth and Love, here and now, we shall, to use Mrs. Eddy's rendering of the words from the twenty-third Psalm (Science and Health, p. 578), "dwell in the house [the consciousness] of [LOVE] for ever."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish)

Mountain Wind

Down swings the mountain wind
rumbling through the pines.
Down through the hawthorns and
the wild grape vines.
Down through the meadow grass,
rushing to the plains,
Tossing up the willow boughs like
great green manes.

Down whips the mountain wind
beating at the door,
Tearing at the clapboards with a
swish and a roar.
Down from the mountain tops,
dashing madly down
To vanish in a whisper in some far-
off town.

AILEEN L. FISHER.

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A World of Stone and Water

The Venetian stones and waters are the Mediterranean essence: how strongly Mediterranean is this essence, you may judge from any port or harbour in the world. For, wherever it may be, the stone jetties and circumvented waters that make a port are reminders of the Mediterranean scene.

Even the port of London has its Mediterranean aspect, where at Wapping or Limehouse the stout warehouses are steeped in the river. The Genoa-like passages between them are narrow and tall: at their ends you emerge into the light and into the open, discover an array of steps, or a quay that locks the river in a seething stone or brick embrace. The stones retain an equal warmth if the sun is out, an equal radiance that contrasts with the polyp-like elongations and contractions of the water's glassiness.

The water never palls against the stone: the radiant causeway swarms. Water and builded stone vivify the one the other; they are at peace. The certainty of man-placed stones contracts the ocean's awfulness. In the port, it is as if the seas had been sifted and winnowed: upon the tall mole we can admit and gaze at their depth. Nothing is kinder to the ephemeral movements, the ephemeral reflections, refractions and shadows of water than the even-lighted masonry; no material less stalwart would provide such vivid opportunities to the water's reflective tricks.

Amid the hurly-burly of the port there exists the wideness of all space in miniature, the Mediterranean spaciousness or distinctness. In the harbour world of stone and water—this open, flat, world of different levels—there exist the means of promenade, of conversation, of taking the evening leisurely: there are stanchions and rails and other significant shapes, stations for human attitude: there exists the scenery for gesture. Acoustic is plain as echo. Without mutual interruption, sounds glide to and fro like gulls. Bells from the towers of the upper town, or from a church reached by steps from the quay, plumb with their peals the harbour's breadth and depth.

However great its merchandise the port is a haven, a repose, a measurer of passing things. The sun moves round, warming in turn those mammoth recording dials, the moles and quays, which the well-travelled waters lap. The scene is animated but steadfast. At night the waters are the dial. They show a shimmering rod or a hesitant patch of light. We can hardly discern the quays: we hear against them the home waters as they weigh us down carefully with the heavy finery of sleep.—From "Stones of Rimini," by ADRIAN STOKES. (London: Faber.)

Listed Stock Quotations

Buying Flurry Sends Stock Prices Sharply Forward Again

Commodity and Money Markets

Further Rallying Tendencies Shown By Stock Market

Some Substantial Gains Recorded—Rail Issues Are Strong

By Forrest Price

Stocks moved cautiously forward again.

It was a fairly broad market, and volume was encouragingly large.

Total sales footed up to about 1,350,000 shares.

What was of significant importance was the strength displayed by the leading rails. Union Pacific at one time showed a gain of 4. New Haven preferred was up 1¾. The common also was in demand. Atchison showed an advance of 3. Delaware & Hudson spurted 2¾. Great Northern preferred, Baltimore & Ohio, Nickel Plate and Illinois Central each gained a point or more.

There was a buying flurry in the amusement shares which sent prices upward briskly for a time.

Then a rather long list of industrials and specialties recorded substantial gains, the larger increases having been shown by Spiegel May Stern, Case, International Business Machines, Underwood Elliott Fisher, U. S. Rubber preferred, Owens Illinois Glass and Wright Aero, all of which moved up 2 to 3 points or more.

Bonds were rather jerky. There was no concerted movement. U. S. Governments were not wanted except at price concessions. Some of the rails followed the course of the rail equities by moving to higher ground. The industrials were a little bit mixed. Foreign obligations were somewhat irregular.

In the commodities markets wheat showed a rather hesitating tone. December options rose nearly a cent to a new high but profit-taking caused a setback, and prices were lower at the close. Corn was relatively strong. Cotton was barely steady.

An evidence of the unwarranted pessimism that has engulfed almost the entire business world is seen in the better corporate earnings statements that have been steadily coming out in recent quarterly and half yearly reports. Notwithstanding these improved earnings statements many stocks are selling today below the low levels reached in the slump of July last year.

According to United Business Service net profits of 201 leading corporations, representing the country's key industries, for the first half of 1934 were $242,269,000 compared with only $75,650,000 in the first six months of 1933. This is a net earnings gain of 222 per cent.

It is time to perk up.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—There was a scramble for securities in the stock market today without any especially important news developments to account for the change in sentiment.

Following yesterday's slow but substantial advance, leading issues opened quietly. In the second hour, however, there was a buying flurry that sent prices up 1 to about 3 points and caused the ticker tape to drop behind floor transactions. While the spurt lasted for only a few minutes, advances were fairly well maintained.

Some Good Gains

In the board rooms there was an inclination to attribute the reversal to recurrent thoughts of inflation, although the usually responsive metals did not follow the general upturn and other equities of the non-inflation type were exceptionally firm.

Shares of Union Pacific got up 3 points and others advancing around 1 to 2 included Santa Fe, Delaware & Hudson, American Can, American Telephone, Western Union, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Case, Johns-Manville, Westinghouse, Consolidated Gas, du Pont, U. S. Rubber preferred and Commercial Solvents.

Paramount certificates and Warner Bros. were among the liveliest of the list with advances of about half a point each. Goodyear, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel and many others were up major fractions.

Bond Movement Uneven

Bond prices moved with an erratic and hesitant tone in today's trading on the stock exchange. Gains were generally confined to industrial issues and a few rails, while many other prime investment liens registered small losses.

United States Government obligations continued subject to moderate selling pressure. Losses ranged up to 3-16 of a point in the more active issues, although there were one or two minor advances.

Among the rails, Southern Pacific 4½s, Southern Railway 4s and New York Central 5s moved up a half-point to a point each, but Alleghany 5s, St. Paul 5s, Northern Pacific 4s and Pennsylvania 4½s eased.

Many industrial issues, such as Goodyear 5s, National Dairy 5¼s, Phillips Petroleum 5¼s, Texas Corporation 5s and Youngstown Sheet and Tube 5s, were able to advance a little. Bethlehem Steel 5s and Armour 4½s declined a share. International Telephone and Postal Telegraph issues were steady to firm, but other utilities appeared to be in good supply.

A number of foreign obligations improved, including Argentine, Canadian, Columbian, Polish and Uruguayan Government issues. The Germans were irregular.

Dividend Declarations

Wisconsin Public Service Corporation declared regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 a share on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock; $1.62½ a share on the 6½ per cent cumulative preferred stock, and $1.50 a share on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock, all payable Sept. 20 to stockholders of record Aug. 31.

Southern Colorado Power Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent a share on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred capital stock, payable Sept. 15 to stockholders of record Aug. 31.

The Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation declared a dividend of 35 cents on the capital stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 4.

A dividend of 7½ cents a share on the participating preferred shares of American Electric Securities Corporation is declared payable Sept. 1 to stockholders of record Aug. 20.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 22	Last Aug. 21
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	2800	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞
34⅛	16	.2	Adams Millis	200	27¼	27	27¼	..
11⅜	7¾	..	Addressograph	200	8⅛	8	8⅛	8
9⅜	5⅜	.60	Affiliated Prod	1400	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
106⅛	91⅜	3	Air Reduction	400	99⅝	98⅝	99⅝	98⅛
3⅜	1⅝	..	Airway Elec App	200	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	..
23⅞	17	.60	Alaska-Juneau	5800	21¾	21	21	21
8¼	1⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	400	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
18½	8⅛	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	9	9	9	..
14⅜	6¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	800	7	7	7	..
14⅝	5⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	500	7	7	7	..
160¾	120	6	Allied Chem	1200	130¾	128¾	130¾	129
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	1400	13⅜	13¼	13⅝	13
20⅛	11½	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	14½	14½	14½	..
7¾	3⅛	..	Amal Leather	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
55¾	41½	2	Amerada	400	48½	47¾	48½	47¾
38⅛	25¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	3800	41⅜	40¼	41¼	40½
25¼	12⅝	..	Am Bank Note	2400	15¼	14½	14¾	14
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	120	43¼	43	43¼	43¼
13½	7	..	Am Crystal Sugar	1800	10½	10¼	10½	10
38	19⅞	.60	Am Brake S&F	300	23⅞	23⅞	24	23
110½	96	7	Am Brake S&F-pf	30	100	100	100	..
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	6200	100	98	99	98⅜
33⅛	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	800	18¼	17⅛	18¼	17
56½	34	..	Am Car & F pf	200	38	38	38	36¼
60⅜	46¼	3	Am Chile	200	59	58	58	..
35½	22	1	Am Coal	10	25	25	25	..
62⅜	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	1100	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	27½
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	3200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
30	13¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	..
25	11½	..	Am & For Pow 6	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	14⅜
17½	6¼	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	8⅜
42¼	17¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	23	23	23	21¾
10	3½	..	Am Ice	1100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛
45¼	29	.6	Am Ice pf	100	31	31	31	..
11	4¾	..	Am International	1800	7¾	7⅛	7⅜	7¼
38⅜	15½	..	Am Locomotive	400	19	18	18	..
74¾	44½	..	Am Loco pf	400	45	43	45	..
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	300	9	8¾	9	8¾
27⅜	16⅞	..	Am Metal	1100	21	20	21	20
34⅜	21	1½	Am News	20	28	25	25	..
6¾	2	..	Am Power & Lt	500	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	4¾
26¼	11	1½	Am P&L 5½ pf	600	13¾	12	13	11¾
29⅞	13	1½	Am P&L 6½ pf	400	15	14⅛	14¼	..
17⅜	10	..	Am Radiator	17200	13⅜	13⅛	14⅛	14
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	2800	18	17¾	17⅞	17⅛
2⅝	⅞	..	Am Ship & Com	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
30	17⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	1200	21	19¾	20⅜	19½
31¼	30¼	2	Am Smelt & Ref	8200	39¼	38¼	38½	38¼
26½	10⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	2800	15¾	15	15⅛	14¾
44½	37	2*	Am Stores	400	42⅛	41¾	41¾	41½
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	1600	69½	68¾	69	68½
125¼	105¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	6200	113⅞	113	113⅛	113¼
28⅜	7¾	..	Am Type Fdr pf	500	11⅜	11	11⅜	..
77⅜	14½	1	Am Wat W & E	600	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	16½
17⅜	7	..	Am Woolen	1100	9⅜	9	9¼	9
83¾	39½	..	Am Woolen pf	700	46⅞	46½	48⅛	46⅝
4¼	1	h	Am Writ Pap	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
17⅜	10	..	Anaconda Cop	9800	13½	13¼	13⅜	13⅞
24⅞	13⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	400	17	16⅞	17	16½
100	86	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	98	98	98	97½
34½	26¼	1*	Archer Daniels	600	34⅜	34½	34½	34
93¼	76¾	7	Armour Del pf	100	93	93	93	..
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill	17200	6¼	6	6⅛	6⅛
63	42¼	6	Armour Ill B pr pf	4600	62½	60¾	62	61½
75⅜	54	..	Armour Ill pf	1800	74½	73	74¼	73¾
8⅜	3	..	Arnold Constable	100	4½	4½	4½	..
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	11¼	10¾	11	10¼
73¾	45⅜	2	Atchison T&SF	8600	53	50	52	50
50	70⅛	5	Atchison pf	100	80½	80½	80½	75½
80¼	24¾	..	Atl Coast Line	1100	32	31½	32	29¼
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	1100	26⅜	25⅜	26⅛	25½
55½	35¼	2	Atlas Powder	500	52	50½	52	50
103¼	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	103	103	103	..
16¼	..	..	Atlas Tack	400	8	7½	8	..
57⅜	18½	2‡	Auburn Auto	10400	24¾	21¾	23½	22½
18⅝	7	..	Austin Nichols	200	13½	13	13½	..
			—B—					
16	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	2800	8¾	8⅜	8¾	8¼
34	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	4800	17½	16¼	17	16¼
37⅜	13¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	900	19	18	19	18
46⅛	35½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	200	41¼	41¼	41¼	..
10	6	..	Barnsdall A	2800	7¼	7	7¼	7
18¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	800	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	400	12	11¾	12	..
22⅜	9¼	..	Bendix Aviation	1800	13⅜	13	13⅜	13
19⅛	12¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	16	15⅞	16	15
49½	25¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	7200	28¼	27⅞	28⅜	28¼
82	55	1¾	Beth Steel pf	1400	65	63½	65	63¾
40	20⅜	1b	Bigelow Sanford	250	25	25	25	25¼
16¼	7½	..	Blaw Knox	200	8	8	8	7¼
68⅜	45	3	Bohn Alum & Br	700	56	54½	55¾	54¼
86	76	4*	Bon Ami A	20	83½	83½	83½	84
28¼	19⅞	1.60†	Borden	2100	26⅜	26	26½	26¼
28⅝	16¼	1	Borg Warner	1100	22¼	21⅞	22	21¾
19½	6½	..	Boston & Maine	300	8½	8	8	7½
16⅜	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	6800	18	17¾	17¾	17⅝
24⅞	14	1b	Briggs & Strat	100	15¼	15¼	15½	15⅜
44⅝	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	9800	44⅜	44¼	44⅝	44⅛
97	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	92⅝	92½	92⅝	92½
80½	59½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	61	60	61	..
14½	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	300	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4½
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	40	24	22	24	22½
5¾	2	..	Budd Wheel	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
15⅛	5⅞	..	Bullard	200	8	8	8	7½
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	10	10	10	10	10
14⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	1000	12¼	11¾	12¼	11¼
3¼	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
33¼	13¾	..	Byers	500	18?	17⅜	16	17¼
			—C—					
41⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	5100	41⅜	40½	41⅜	40½
1¾	½	..	Callahan Z & L	400	¾	¾	¾	..
6⅜	2¼	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3½
15⅞	6	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	7½	7½	7½	..
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	800	16¼	15⅞	16	15⅜
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	3800	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	500	33¼	33	33¼	41
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	3400	43½	40¾	43	41
84½	57⅛	4	Case Thresh pf	10	62½	62½	62½	60
33⅜	23½	1	Caterpillar Trac	1800	28⅜	28	28⅝	28
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	4200	22¼	21	21¾	21
4	1	h	Celotex vtc	200	1½	1⅜	1½	..
22⅜	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	380	12⅜	11½	12	..
52⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	800	28⅞	27½	27⅞	27¾
92	53	..	Central RR of NJ	100	55	55	55	..
12⅜	6½	..	Century Ribbon	300	7	7	7	..
48½	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	8600	41⅜	40⅜	40¾	41
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	1900	6⅜	6	6¼	6
46⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1600	40⅜	39½	40½	40¼
46⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	5200	44½	43¾	44¼	43½
5½	2	..	Chi & Gt West	900	2¼	2⅛	2¼	..
11⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1200	4⅞	4½	4⅞	4¼
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	800	3½	3¼	3½	3⅛
15	4½	..	Chi & N'western	3200	6¾	6¼	6¾	6⅛
13¼	3⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	4600	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	5
25	8¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	1100	12½	11¾	12⅜	..
9⅞	3⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	6	5⅞	6	..
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	900	20	19⅜	20	19⅝
6¼	2	h	Chi ock Isl & P	200	2¾	2½	2¾	..
8	2	h	Chi R&P 6%	600	4	3⅜	4	..
9⅜	3¼	h	Chi R&P 7%	200	4½	4	4½	..
30¾	19¼	1.50b	Chickasha Cot O	1600	29¾	29	29	28
11⅞	3¾	..	Childs Company	100	5	5	5	4⅞
60⅜	29¼	1*	Chrysler	26800	35⅝	34½	35½	34¼
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	700	19⅜	19¼	19¼	19¾
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	..
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc	100	½	½	½	½
18⅛	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	3600	15¾	15	15¼	15¼
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	1400	13½	12¾	13⅛	12½
94	77½	7	Collins & A pf	120	78¾	78½	78¾	..
8¾	3⅜	..	h Colo Fuel & Ir	800	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
32	10½	..	h Colo F&I pf	20	20	20	20	18¼
40⅜	18	..	Colo & Southern	90	22	18⅞	22	..
33¼	15	..	Colo & So 1pf	60	19	18	19	..
19¼	7¾	..	Columbia Gas	5800	9½	9	9½	9
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	66	66	66	..
34¾	21½	1§	Columbia Pic vtc	1500	30½	30	30	30
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	1600	69⅞	67	69½	67½
35⅛	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	2900	30	29	29¾	28¾
106	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	105½	105½	105½	105½
61	35¾	2	Comm InvTr	2600	58¼	57⅛	58¼	57⅛
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	8700	21⅜	20⅛	21¼	20
3¾	1½	..	Comwith & So	4300	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
52¾	21½	6	Comwith & So	4300	1⅝	1½	1⅝	⅞
52⅜	21½	6	Comwith&S 6pf	100	36¾	36¾	36¾	36½
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	3100	29⅝	29	29⅝	28⅞
5¾	1⅝	..	Consol Film Ind	800	3	2⅞	3	2¾
17½	10⅜	1g	Consol Film I pf	100	14	14	14	13½
47⅜	25⅞	3	Consol Gas	7200	26⅜	27½	28¼	27¼
95	85	5	Consol Gas pf	100	89	89	89	..
4⅜	1⅞	..	Consol Laundries	100	2½	2½	2½	..
14¼	7¼	.28b	Consol Oil	5200	9⅜	9¼	9½	9
2½	½	..	Consol Textile	700	⅞	¾	¾	..
13¾	6⅛	..	Container A	1200	9¼	9	9	8¾
5¾	2⅜	..	Container B	500	3¾	3½	3½	3⅜
14⅜	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	900	8	7¾	8	7½
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	53	53	53	..
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	1900	82¼	81¼	81⅞	81¼
11¾	6	..	Cont Dia Fibre	400	6½	6⅛	6⅛	..
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	800	28	27	28	27
2⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	900	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞
22¾	15¾	.25b	Cont Oil	10600	19	18½	18¾	18½
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	6600	61½	60	61¾	60
9⅞	3⅜	..	Coty	1800	5¾	5½	5½	5
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	600	32⅜	32½	32⅝	32⅜
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
36¼	18¾	1	Crown Cork & S	100	24½	24½	24½	24½
6⅜	3⅜	..	Crown Zellerback	100	4½	4⅜	4½	..
38⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	900	21	19½	21	19½
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	6700	7⅝	7⅜	7½	7⅜
64	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	510	61	59½	60	60⅜
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	800	50	49¼	49¾	49¾
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	600	19⅞	19	19⅞	18⅞
85⅝	43½	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	400	82¾	82½	82¾	82¾
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1800	3	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞
12¼	5½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	900	8¾	8½	8½	8½
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	100	15	15	15	14
			—D—					
34½	10¼	..	Deere& Co	1900	17½	16	16⅞	15⅜
73¾	35	..	Del & Hudson	2400	43¼	40½	43	40
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	7700	18¼	16¾	17⅜	16¾
13¼	4½	..	Denver R G pf	400	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5⅝
55½	29	1¼‡	Devoe & Ray A	100	44½	44½	44½	43½
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	400	23¾	23	23	23
46¼	32	2†	Dome Mines	3200	45¼	44½	45⅛	44⅞
23	15	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	18½	18½	18½	18
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	4500	19⅜	18½	18⅞	18⅜
19	8½	..	Dresser A	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
103⅞	80	2.60§	du Pont de Nem	7800	92½	90⅝	91⅞	90⅜
125	115	6	du Pont deb	100	123½	123½	123½	124½
105¾	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	30	105¾	105¾	105¾	..
			—E—					
12¾	4⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	500	5¾	5½	5¾	..
101ffi	79	4	Eastman Kodak	1200	100⅞	98¾	100	98½
22½	12½	1	Eaton Mfg	1700	18¾	14⅜	15⅜	14⅜
19⅛	6¼	..	Eitingon Schild	100	9½	9½	9½	8¾
31¾	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	15000	21⅝	20	21	20½
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	5600	5	4½	4⅜	4½
9½	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅝
9¾	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1200	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
19¾	7	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	600	9½	8⅞	9¼	..
21	8½	..	Elec Pow & Lt pf	900	11	9⅞	10¾	..
52	36	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	38	37⅞	37⅞	..
1⅞	⅝	..	h Elk Horn Coal	200	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¼
23½	10⅝	..	Engineers P S pf	100	12½	12¼	12½	..
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
10⅞	5	.40	Equitable Off Big	500	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞
24⅞	10¼	..	Erie RR	1600	14⅜	13	14½	13¼
14⅜	7	.50	Eureka Vacuum	400	9½	9¼	9½	9¼
28¼	15¾	..	Evans Products	1300	20½	19	20½	19½
27¼	9	..	Exchange Buffet	40	5½	5¼	5½	4⅜
			—F—					
12½	4	..	Fairbanks pf	580	6¾	6¼	6½	6½
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	10½	10½	10½	..
11¼	4	..	Fed Lt & Trac	100	5½	5½	5½	..
8¾	2⅜	..	Fed Motor Tr	500	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
4	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	100	1½	1½	1½	..
31	20	.60†	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	21	21	21	..
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	500	27½	26⅞	27⅛	27
106	87	6½	Filene's pf	40	105¾	105	105¾	105
25⅛	12¼	.40	Firestone T&R	1500	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	16
86	71	6	Firestn T&R pf A	200	80	80	80	..
69¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	300	64¾	64½	64¾	64¼
17⅝	3	..	h Follansbee B	200	3½	3¼	3½	3¼

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 22	Last Aug. 21
31	10¼	..	Food Mach	800	18⅜	17¾	18⅛	..
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	600	13	12¼	12½	12
17¼	6¼	..	Foundation	2000	10⅜	9⅝	10	9⅜
27½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	300	20	20	20	..
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	700	11½	10¾	11½	10½
83	20	..	Franklin Sim pf	130	23½	21⅝	22½	22
50⅜	26⅞	2	Freeport Texas	2000	30½	30	30	28¾
			—G—					
11½	5⅜	..	GenAm Inv	1800	8	7⅜	7¾	7½
43⅜	30	1	Gen Am Trans	2000	34	32¼	34	32
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	1000	17⅜	17	17⅜	16⅞
14⅜	8	.50b	Gen Baking	200	8½	8½	8½	8½
12¾	5⅜	..	Gen Bronze	500	7⅛	6⅞	7	7
6½	2¼	..	Gen Cable	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	9000	19⅞	19	19⅞	19
12⅝	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	12½	12½	12½	12½
38⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	2800	30⅜	30	30½	30
1¾	½	..	Gen Gas E A	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	100	58	58	58	58¾
42	24⅝	1	Gen Motors	47500	31½	30¼	31⅜	30⅝
103½	89¾	8	Gen Mot 5% pf	500	101	100½	100½	101⅜
21	8¾	..	Gen Out Ad A	200	12¼	11½	11⅝	..
8⅝	2½	..	Gen Pub Service	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
45⅝	23½	1	Gen Ry Signal	400	29	28½	29	28
3⅝	1	..	Gen Realty	300	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
19½	10	..	Gen Refract et	400	13⅝	13	13⅜	12½
114½	86½	6	Gillette Sal Raz	3100	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11
8⅝	3⅜	..	Gimbel Bros	200	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛

Business Failures Drop to Lowest Level Since September, 1920

Confident Detroit Spends Money For Fresh Expansion

Auto Manufacturers, Seeing Business Ahead of 1933, Add to Equipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 22—Automobile manufacturers, whose alert pioneer spirit has meant much to industry, are again forging ahead with plans of expansion which call for large investments of capital. A total of at least $8,800,000 will be spent by Ford and General Motors in new plants, equipment, rearrangement of plants and general improvement of production facilities.

Capital expenditures at this time are hailed as a lead to business confidence. Nearly every automobile manufacturer sees his business this year far ahead of 1933 and the announcement that certain leaders in the industry are going through with big expansion programs is interpreted to mean they expect business to be still better in 1935.

The Ford Motor Company will spend $5,500,000 within the next 10 months for replacement of boilers, generators, and other equipment in the Dearborn power plant. Thus a greater volume of power will be available for the enlarged steel plant. Because of a heavier use of coal for the generation of power and an increase in mining activities, the total capital investment may reach $10,000,000.

This is said to be the largest expenditure made by industry for capital improvement in years. The capacity of the power plant will be brought up to 2,200,000 pounds an hour of high pressure steam.

Fisher Body Corporation, a part of the General Motors group, announced that $3,000,000 will be spent for buildings, equipment and plant rearrangement. The money will cover expenditures in every Fisher body plant in the country, but will be chiefly spent in plants located in Detroit, Cleveland and Pontiac, Mich. This money is in addition to an investment of $1,500,000 in press stamping equipment already made.

Chevrolet Motor Car Company will construct another assembly plant near Baltimore, Md., having a capacity of 80,000 units and employing 1500 men. This means that there will now be 10 Chevrolet assembly plants throughout the country.

An additional $300,000 has been appropriated by the General Motors Corporation for expansion of the facilities of the inland manufacturing company, located in Dayton, Ohio. This company manufactures steering wheels and other parts for General Motors Company cars.

The significance of these capital expenditures is emphasized by the fact that 70 per cent of the money spent by automobile manufacturers for operations in 1933 went for material, fuel and electricity. Approximately $767,678,000 was spent for these purposes last year. Thus a great many other industries are affected by the trend of the automobile industry and are to a greater or less extent dependent upon it for prosperity.

Expansion in industry is not being undertaken these days without justification and automotive leaders are no exception. Their action at this time shows belief not only in their own continued prosperity but in that of others as well, according to comment here.

India Plants Less Cotton This Year Than in 1933

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—A cable from Bombay to the New York Cotton Exchange service states that the area planted to cotton in India to Aug. 1 this year, as reported by the Indian Government, was 12,985,000 acres as compared with 14,031,000 acres planted to Aug. 1 last year.

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Business Failures Lowest Since 1920

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, Aug. 22

IN NO full week this year or for many years past has the number of business failures in the United States been as low as that shown this week.

The records of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., show 197 such defaults for the week ended Aug. 16. In the two weeks preceding there were, respectively, 209 and 220 failures reported, while for the like week a year ago the number was 312.

In the short week this year, which included Independence Day, there were 181 insolvencies recorded, but that was the only week, prior to the last one, since the last week of September, 1920, that the number of such defaults in any one week was below 200.

Business failures at this time of the year usually are at the low point, as far as the number is concerned, but so far this month the reduction from the earlier months of the year has been somewhat more marked than is usually the case.

Lower Tariffs, New Trade Vision Seen As England's Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD—"A private office is a public trust." This variation of President Roosevelt's "A public office is a public trust" was recently advocated as a new economic ideal for Britain by Sir Walter Layton, editor of the Economist, at the Liberal Summer School here.

Britain, Sir Walter said, does not need a "new deal" like America, but a new vision, a new conception of private enterprise. It is possible, he said, to get efficiency without unlimited profit. By way of illustration he instanced the British gas industry, most of which is in private hands. Furthermore, its profits are limited by statute. Yet, said Sir Walter, it has shown great and successful enterprise in meeting the competition of the electricity industry. "If we want to preserve the driving force, the capacity for trial and error of the system of private enterprise," Sir Walter declared, "we must be sure not to magnify private enterprise and profit into a fetish and carry it to extremes."

Turning to Britain's new economic system, Sir Walter admitted that protection had helped for the moment by increasing employment. There was, however, a limit to new industries that could be set up. The capacity of expansion in home industries had reached saturation point, and both the present British Government and the Federation of British Industries had agreed that the only hope of further improvement lay in the recovery of international trade.

"I do not in any sense qualify my view that free trade is my ultimate objective," Sir Walter went on. "We must recognize that we have to approach the new era of freer international trade by and through a plan which involves discrimination in the sense of a low tariff group of countries from which those who do not play the game are definitely excluded." In Sir Walter's opinion the quota system should be used for moving back to a lower tariff basis, and stabilized currencies are also a complementary necessity.

Roosevelt Selects Reserve Officers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday designated J. J. Thomas of the Federal Reserve Board to be Vice-Governor of the board, and reappointed Adolph C. Miller for a 12-year term.

Mr. Thomas heads the board during the vacancy in the governorship caused by the resignation of Eugene Black, of Atlanta.

The White House announced that no consideration had yet been given to a successor for Mr. Black.

Mr. Miller, who was appointed to the Federal Reserve Board from California almost 26 years ago, accepted reappointment as a resident of the Fifth Federal Reserve District, which includes the Capitol.

This opens the way in the event the President decides to appoint someone from the California District for the vacancy resulting from Governor Black's resignation.

Speculation was directed to M. S Eccles, special assistant to Secretary Morgenthau, and J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, both of whom come from the West.

Power Output 1.5 P. C. Over Year Ago

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—Electric power output last week totaled 1,674,345,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 1,659,043,000 kilowatt hours for the previous week, the Edison Electric Institute reported today.

The increase over a year ago was 1.5 per cent, compared with an increase of 1.9 per cent the week before.

The New England states showed a decrease of 7.0 per cent from 1933 compared with a decrease of 5.9 per cent the previous week; the Rocky Mountain states reported a decrease of 8.2 per cent compared with a decrease of 3.7 per cent the week before; while the central industrial states had a gain of 1.1 per cent compared with a decrease of 0.3 per cent the past week.

Regional gains from 1933 for last week were:

Middle Atlantic, 3.8 per cent, compared with a rise of 1.7 per cent the week before; West Central, 12.3, compared with 11.5; Southern states, 1.9, compared with 1.3; Pacific Coast, 5.4, compared with 8.1.

'Who Pays Those Processing Taxes?' Is College Poser

Iowa Professor Finds That Farmer Pays, but Is Compensated in Benefits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Is the packer paying the government processing tax on hogs? Is he charging more for meat products, thus shifting the tax to the consumer? Or, is he lowering the prices for hogs and forcing the farmer to pay the tax?

"The farmer is; but he is being compensated by the benefit payments," answers Dr. Goeffrey Shepherd, agricultural marketing specialist in the Iowa State College economics department. Dr. Shepherd has just completed a research project to learn whether it is the farmer, packer or consumer and who it is liable to be after reduction is effected.

Dr. Shepherd's findings led him to four other conclusions:

1. The packer is not paying the tax now; his margin—the difference in price that he buys and sells for—has widened by an amount equal to the tax. It is true that the packer actually pays the tax to the Government, but that does not mean he bears the burden.

2. The consumer is not paying the tax.

3. The smaller hog crop will bring more total money to the farmer.

4. The bulk of the increased income to the farmer will come from the packer—not by a narrower margin, but by a reduced volume.

To learn whether the packers are paying the $2.25 tax, Dr. Shepherd examined operating margins of packing plants. "Figures show that the packers' gross margins have become widened by an amount about equal to the processing tax since it was first levied," he states.

"Research has shown fairly conclusively that consumers' demand for pork and lard is fairly elastic," the marketing specialist points out. "The consumer will pay just so much for a given quantity of pork and no more. If you try to pass the processing tax on to him without trying to reduce the supply, he simply takes less pork, and the pressure of the unsold supplies brings the price right down again.

"Statistics reveal that a reduction of 10 per cent in the size of the hog crop raises the price per hundred pounds about 20 per cent. While a given percentage decrease in pork supplies will cause prices to rise so that the total quantity is sold for the same amount as a larger quantity would sell for, a given percentage decrease in supplies of live hogs will result in an almost that percentage increase in the price of hogs."

Explaining further that most of the increase in income to farmers will come from the packer after reduction is effected, Dr. Shepherd states: "When the production of pork is cut 10 per cent, for example, consumers will pay 10 per cent more per 100 pounds of pork. But the total amount of money they spend for pork remains relatively unchanged. Less money flows to the packers because their volume of business is reduced 10 per cent. With a smaller hog crop, therefore, consumers will pay the same total amount and packers get less so that the farmers get more."

U. S.-Uruguay Trade Shows Sharp Upturn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—The value of Uruguayan imports from the United States increased 84 per cent in the first half of this year as compared with the corresponding period in 1933.

The value of American products imported into Uruguay increased from 2,532,622 pesos in the first six months of last year to 4,633,901 pesos in the like period of this year (peso equals about 81½ cents).

Exports from Uruguay to the United States in the first half of 1934 increased by 113 per cent. The United States stood as Uruguay's third best customer in the current year, being outranked only by England and Germany.

Oscar S. Pulman New Babson Head

Dr. Oscar S. Pulman of New York City was elected president of Babson's Reports Incorporated at the annual meeting of stockholders. Dr. Pulman, who will take over his new duties on Sept. 4, succeeds Leroy D. Peavey, who has resigned.

Mr. Peavey has been with the organization 25 years and president nine years. Mr. Peavey was a classmate of Mr. Babson at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Southwest Winter Wheat Crop in Danger From the Lack of Moisture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—Unless sufficient rains fall by October in the Southwest, there is danger that the 1935 winter wheat crop will be as great a failure as in 1934, says the Farm Journal.

One-third of the summer period which normally furnishes the subsoil moisture is already past, with no reserve stored up during July, to be used in starting to grow the 1935 wheat crop.

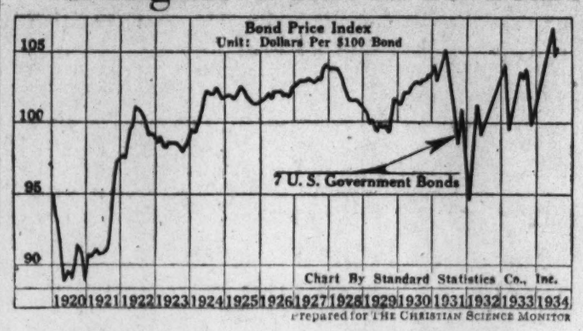
"Unless there are soaking rains in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas between this time and Sept. 15," says the statement, "it will scarcely be worth farmers' time and effort to prepare the land and plant seed.

"The most important section of our winter wheat producing area includes the panhandles of Texas and Oklahoma, western Kansas and Nebraska. In the panhandle of Oklahoma the July rainfall averaged 1.06 inches compared with a normal of nearly 3 inches. In central and western Kansas it was only .76 inches compared with a normal of 3.37 inches. In central and western Nebraska only .87 inches compared with 3.34 inches.

"These current moisture conditions in the Southwest stand as a definite signpost," the survey continues, that further experiments in crop reduction will be disastrous. These signs must be heeded this next season, for the United States cannot stand two successive years of grain shortages.

Two years of crop disaster, with a prospect of a third through lack of rainfall and economic experiments intended to raise general prices, gives the promise of permanently lowering the American standard of living.

Government Bond Prices Are At Highest Point in 15 Years



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In spite of recent slight recessions, government bond prices are at the highest point of the last 15 years, except during recent weeks.

The World's Business

Lessons of Chinese Tariff Revision

PARTICULARS of the revision of China's tariff have now been received in the United States. Interest in them does not lie in their effect upon world commerce. China's external trade is relatively minor. According to League of Nations data, China's share of world trade amounts to only 2 per cent. China's share of American trade is a little more. The proportion is 4 per cent, which puts China well down the list of countries trading with the United States. Whatever China holds for the future, and commentators have always been dazzled by mere numbers, it is plain that the country is not vital in international trade. Hence a change in import duties would not deserve extended treatment but for two special factors.

* * *

One of these is the relation between China's external trade and the silver agitation in the United States. The relation was first seen by Congressional spokesmen for the silver industry. They wanted a higher price for the metal. However, their desire would have smacked of special pleading if it had been voiced solely as an effort to give the silver miners more for their silver. Hence the Chinese argument was introduced—that a higher price for silver would help both China and Chinese purchasing power in foreign markets.

It is a curious fact that American silverites have hailed both lending silver to China and taking it away from China as helpful to China. Under the Hoover Administration the silver Senators tried to make a loan in silver to China. "China," stated a resolution submitted by the Committee on Foreign Relations on Feb. 11, 1931, "requires silver to meet the present emergency. The advancing to China of silver, for the minting into small silver coins to pay for labor and buy materials for internal developments to be approved by those supplying the silver, would bring about the pacification and prosperity of China, and an increase in her commerce with the United States and other countries." The loan did not go through. So, under the Roosevelt Administration, the reverse policy was proposed and carried into law. Under the Silver Purchase Act, the United States is engaged in taking silver out of China. During the hearings on the act the same assertion was made that it would be beneficial to both China and Chinese purchasing power. It is still asseverated, as readers of this page will recall, whenever a silver Senator breaks into the public prints.

Both these mutually contradictory arguments cannot be right. The "Hoover" argument seems to be less unsound. If more gold helps gold-standard countries to be free with their money supplies, more silver would help silver-standard China in the same way. And cheap and available money promotes prosperity. The Roosevelt plan, however, is so plainly harmful to China that the Chinese have at last become alarmed. Their indulgence with the fanciful silver mining thesis that to take money away from them was the best way to help them can be explained only because of their hope that the United States would do something about Japan as well as for silver. Now there is no more disguise of their feelings. Yesterday this page contained a report that, in view of the continual drain of metal out of Shanghai, the Chinese Government might yet be driven to slap on an embargo—that is, go off the silver standard. The threat must come as a shock to the silverites. Yet, in such an event, Chinese reasoning would be precisely the same as that which persuaded President Roosevelt to take the United States off the gold standard last year.

* * *

We have called these plans mutually contradictory. But there is a nexus between them. Both would enhance the price of silver by stimulating demand for the metal. Hence, it is contended, China could buy more foreign goods with a given amount of silver. Quite true; if China bought foreign goods with silver. It so happens that China buys foreign goods and silver with the foreign money proceeds of its exports. When this situation is borne in view, the case looks different. A rise in silver would require more Chinese exports for a given amount of foreign money. The result would be that, if silver rose to new heights, China might be worse off from the standpoint of purchasing power for foreign goods.

Now the contention that, with a rise in silver, China could buy more foreign goods, has been further disturbed by the boost in the Chinese tariff. Even if she could, she wouldn't. The silverites had taken for granted Chinese willingness to buy. But the Chinese are not unlike other people in wishing to be as self-sufficient as possible. They are not going to allow an artificial rigging of silver to present some of their home markets to foreigners. So they have advanced the rates on many lines of foreign goods. Dear silver, in other words, has been offset by higher tariff rates. As it happens, the United States, which is responsible for the increased price of silver is hit the hardest. "A wide range of commodities in which the United States particularly is concerned, in a substantial way as the supplier," reports the Department of Commerce, "are levied heavy increases. Several important items of American exports to China not changed in the new schedules have been given heavy tariff increases only within the past few months (viz., wheat, flour, kerosene, gasoline). Thus few commodities of consequence to American trade have escaped substantial recent China tariff increases." Such treatment may seem a little unkind in view of the thoughtfulness for China which has distinguished the American silver agitation. According to the Senate report of 1931, China was held capable of absorbing the now vanished wheat surplus if the United States would put up the price of silver; now she has put up the duty on American wheat and flour.

* * *

The second feature about the tariff change warranting international attention is that it is the leading indication so far that Japan is fast effecting a rapprochment with the Chinese Government. No troops have been moved. That is not necessary in these days of speedy communication. Diplomats who have at their back a strong and ready-to-strike government which the world has left free to dictate to China can do the work of armies. In this case the Japanese officials seem to have been taken into conference in the writing of new tariff increases. I am not thinking about the apparent discrimination against American goods. What is more significant is the discrimination against Chinese goods in favor of Japanese! Cotton gray goods, a class of commodity which might have been expected to bear a protective increase in rates because of the growth of the Chinese cotton milling industry, remain unchanged in the new schedules. Japan is normally the chief supplier of this classification. Substantial decreases in upward of 40 items of white, dyed, printed, or miscellaneous cotton goods are made. Most of these imports now come from Japan. Cotton yarns also remain unchanged. Again Japan stands in the lead among foreign suppliers. Says the report of the Department of Commerce: "Protests from Chinese cotton mill magnates are being voiced in the press. A delegation of cotton millers has gone to Nanking to press the issue. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai and local paper manufacturers have also petitioned the Government for a reversal of the features of the tariff considered detrimental to Chinese industry."

* * *

The change in Chinese import rates may have historical importance rivaling some of the more spectacular events which have made up Far Eastern history of the last three years.

H. B. E.

Geneva Reports World Trade Now On the Upgrade

Volume Last Year Showed Small Increase, but Value Still Down

By Sisley Huddleston

European Editorial Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The fall in the volume of international trade, which set in with the economic depression five years ago, was arrested in 1933, when a slight increase occurred, it is shown in the Review of World Trade for 1933, just published by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations.

The value of world trade was, however, lower than in 1932 by 10 per cent in terms of gold and by 5 per cent in terms of sterling.

The increase in trade activities was chiefly due to raw materials, the volume of which entering into trade is estimated to have risen from 1932 to 1933 by as much as 8 per cent. The corresponding increase for manufactured articles is less than 2 per cent, and the quantity of foodstuffs traded is estimated to have been 8 per cent less than in 1932, owing largely to increased self-sufficiency in several of the main consuming countries. In particular, the wheat imports of several European countries were drastically reduced.

Average prices of goods entering into trade fell from 1932 to 1933 by 11-12 per cent in gold and 7 per cent in sterling. The movement of the prices of individual articles varied within wide limits, but manufactured articles fell, on an average, more in price from 1932 to 1933 than primary products, and in consequence there was for the first time since the beginning of the depression an improvement in the terms on which agricultural and mineral producing countries effected the exchange of their produce against the goods they import. It will be recalled that one of the earliest indications of the depression was the deterioration of the terms of trade of these countries in 1928.

The exports of the United Kingdom, Japan and a number of smaller industrial countries, rose in volume in 1933; on the other hand, German exports fell off. From the middle of the year United States trade (imports as well as exports) experienced a marked improvement. The development of commercial relations between countries within such groups as the British and French empires became in 1933 a factor of outstanding importance both for these countries and for those outside the groups.

Rise in Overseas Demand for U. S. Motor Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—There has been a decided increase in overseas demand for American automotive products during the current year. For the first six months the total value of automotive exports was $109,901,623, as compared with $93,968,383 in the like period last year and $82,185,110 in the corresponding period of 1932.

During the month of June passenger cars exported totaled 17,873 units, valued at $9,900,673, as compared with 4715 units, valued at $2,409,451 during June, 1933. Automotive trucks exported in June this year numbered 6,784 units, valued at $3,584,763 as compared with 2442 units, valued at $1,226,987 in the like period last year. Miscellaneous automotive products sold abroad during June were valued at $7,159,958 compared with $3,576,694 during June, 1933.

The leading markets for American passenger cars in June were Union of South Africa, Belgium, Australia, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Australia advanced from eighth to third place during the month, replacing Japan. The leading markets for American-made trucks were British India, Japan, Australia, Belgium, Spain, Union of South Africa, New Zealand and the Netherlands.

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Lott-Stoefen Sweep Match At 6–0, 6–0, 6–0

Pony Team of Mako and Budge Defeat Perry and Wilde in U. S. Doubles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GERMANTOWN, Penna., Aug. 22—George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen, made what was apparently a record in United States doubles championship lawn tennis yesterday a the Germantown Cricket Club when they swept by a young southern team, Arthur Hendrix and Burtz Boulware, without losing a game The defending champions were carried to deuce on four occasions, once five times.

Several of the other American seeded teams had hard fights to come through, notably Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn whose oppenents, Jack P. Tidball and J. Gilbert Hall, fought the former champions in a long service duel and took the third set. The score was 6—1, 6—2, 8—10, 8—6. Francis X. Shields and Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., also dropped a set to the pickup team of Armand L. Bruneau the iron man of the tourney who is also playing in the veterans' and mixed doubles, and William Reese of Georgia Tech, winnir by a score of 6—0, 6—2, 6—8, 6—3.

R. Berkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin also met with unexpected opposition from Lieut. James W. Farrin and Raymond B. Bidwell, a Massachusetts pair who took the second set and deuced the first, the seeded pair winning at 8—6, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3.

But the big sensation came in the final match when Frederick J. Perry and his British partner Frank H. D. Wilde, were eliminated by the American pony team of C. Gene Mako and J. Donald Budge, in a smashing duel which ended at 3—6, 6—0, 7—5, 6—3.

Perry showed signs of being off his game, while the young Californians after a tendency to overdrive in the first set were right at the top of their game and had the Englishman back on their heels with their service aces and smashing volleys. They ran nine straight games in the second and third and after trailing at 3—5 in the third, ran eight more to take the set and lead at 3—0 in the final.

The mixed doubles draw of 27 teams was announced with six American pairs and four foreigners listed. In the first quarter are Elizabeth M. Ryan and Stoefen and Dorothy B. Andrus and Hines. Katherine E. Stammers and Wilde, Carolin B. Babcock and Frank A. Parker ad Muriel Thomas and Menzel are in the second quarter. Helen H. Jacobs and Lott, Josephine N. Cruickshank and Van Ryn and Freda James and Vernon G. Kirby in the third and Mrs. Van Ryn and Allison and Betty M. Nuthall and Perry complete the list. The summary:

United States Doubles Lawn Tennis Championship—Second Round

George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen defeated Arthur Hendrix and Burtz Boulware, 6—0, 6—0, 6—0.

Dr. Carl H. Fischer and William Lingelbach defeated Lindley Tiers and Amos R. Eno Jr., 6—4, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

R. Berkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin defeated Lieut. James W. Farrin and Raymond B. Bidwell, 8—6, 2—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and W. Van Ryn defeated Jack P. Tidball and J. Gilbert Hall, 6—1, 6—2, 8—10, 8—6.

Henry J. Prusoff and Wilmer M. Hines defeated Martyn Buxby and William J. Clothier Jr., 6—4, 6—4, 8—6.

Francis X. Shields and Sidney B. B. Wood Jr. defeated Armand L. Bruneau and William Reese, 6—0, 6—2, 6—8, 6—3

Roderick Menzel and Vernon G. Kirby defeated John McDiarmid and Robert L. Bryan, 6—3, 7—5, 6—4.

United States Veteran Doubles Championship—First Round

Samuel Hardy and Walter L. Pate defeated W. P. Rowland and P. S. Osborne, 6—4, 6—1.

John R. Tunis and F. R. Leighton-Crawford defeated Stockton Townsend and W. D. R. Evans, 6—2, 6—4.

S. J. Adams Jr. and A. R. Kaiser defeated H. R. Hayday and A. D. Smoker, 6—1, 6—2.

A. L. Reed and E. H. Hothersall defeated N. W. Swayne and A. L. Burtis, 6—4, 6—2.

Second Round

F. C. Baggs and Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Dr. T. W. S. Kierving and T. W. Smith, 6—0, 6—3.

T. R. Pell and B. S. Prentice defeated L. S. DeLone and H. Biddle, 6—2, 5—7, 6—4.

W. J. Clothier and Julian Smyrick defeated S. V. Brubans and N. E. Cook, 6—1, 6—4.

Tunis and Leighton-Crawford defeated Hardy and Pate, 4—6, 6—0, 6—1.

Adams and Kaiser defeated Reed and Hothersall, 6—3, 6—1.

W. Knight and C. A. Mattis defeated Dr. J. F. Strawinsi and H. Simons, 6—1, 6—2.

Raymond B. Bidwell and A. L. Bruneau defeated H. Orf and A. F. Crolius, 6—1, 6—1.

L. Tremaine and Dr. F. S. Hunlock defeated Dr. H. H. Lott and Dr. William MacKinney, 6—0, 6—3.

By-Plays—*By George M. R. Holmes*

Sports Editor

Final Cup Candidate Tests Start

TODAY marks the starting of the final series of tests for the three Class J yachts which are candidates for the honor of defending the America's Cup next month against the challenge of the British yacht Endeavour, owned by Thomas O. M. Sopwith. The yachts which are eligible for this series of tests are: Rainbow, built this year by a New York syndicate headed by Harold S. Vanderbilt; Yankee, built in 1930 by a Boston syndicate headed by Chandler Hovey, and Weetamoe, also built in 1930 by a New York syndicate headed by George Nichols.

Will Be Rainbow or Yankee

Rainbow, Yankee and Weetamoe have already met in a number of trial races, and, up to the sailing of the Astor and King's Cup races, Yankee had had all the best of it and seemed on her way to certain selection. When Rainbow won the Astor and King's cups, however, the situation was materially changed, and followers of the candidates are now awaiting with much interest the outcome of the coming trials, as the selection will rest on the showing made by the yachts in these tests. All three of the yachts have been overhauled since their last races, and will be in top form when they meet again. That the final selection will be either Rainbow or Yankee is the opinion of the experts who have followed the races which have been held up to the present time.

More About Changing Skippers

A few days ago we made the suggestion that it might be an interesting innovation in America's Cup trial races if the skippers of the various yachts were changed around with a view to seeing how much, if any, of the superiority of one yacht over another was due to the way she was skippered. In reply to this suggestion, we received an interesting letter from an American reader in which he says:

> In these yacht trials and even in the actual races I have often wondered whether the winner was a better built boat or a better skippered boat. While it is generally conceded at present (Aug. 16) that Yankee is the best boat of the three, what would be said if Adams piloted either Rainbow or Weetamoe to victory over his own Yankee? In other words, we hold these trials to enable us to pick the best boat; but we may only be picking the best skipper.

There is little question but what the three candidates for cup defense are being handled by three of the finest skippers in the United States, and that the yacht which is selected will be well handled when meeting Endeavour; but it does seem to us that, under the present system of trials, it may be quite possible that it is the best skipper rather than the best yacht which wins the selection.

Kupchik and Fine Win in 10th Round

International Chess Standing

Player	Won	Lost	Player	Won	Lost
Kupchik	8	2	Fine	6	3
Reshevsky	6½	½	Horowitz	5	3
Kashdan	5½	1½	Santasiere	5	4
Dake	5½	2½	Steiner	5	4

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 22 (AP)—Three games were decided in the tenth round of the international tournament of the New York State Chess Association yesterday, four being adjourned. A. Kupchik, New York, and Reuben Fine, New York, where the winners. One game was recorded as drawn. The summary:

First Board—A. E. Santasiere, New York, adjourned with I. A. Horowitz, New York.

Second Board—A Kupchik, New York, defeated Dr. A. Seitz, Augsburg, in 35 moves.

Third Board—Capt. J. J. Araiza, Mexico, D. F., drew with M. Monticelli, Venice, in 32 moves.

Fourth board—F. Reinfeld, New York, adjourned with S. Reshevsky, New York.

Fifth Board—A. S. Denker, New York, adjourned with R. E. Martin, Toronto.

Sixth Board—A. W. Dake, Portland, Ore., adjourned with Isaac Kashdan, New York.

Seventh Board—E. Tholfsen, New York, lost to Reuben Fine, New York, in 35 moves.

The Eastern Chess Federation, to be affiliated with the National Chess Federation, U. S. A., was formed yesterday with the following officers:

Harold M. Phillips, New York, president; Sydney T. Sharp, Philadelphia, vice-president; Paul G. Giers, Syracuse, N. Y., secretary.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	36	21	.632
Los Angeles	36	22	.621
Hollywood	32	25	.561
San Francisco	30	28	.517
Missions	29	29	.500
Oakland	29	29	.500
Sacramento	20	38	.345
Portland	19	39	.328

Results Aug. 21

Oakland 5, Los Angeles 0.
Portland 3, Missions 1
San Francisco 4, Sacramento 1.

Paré Reaches The Quarterfinals In U. S. Pro Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 22—The list of quarterfinalists in the singles race of the United States professional tennis championships at the South Shore Country Club here was extended yesterday by the name of J. Emmett Paré of Memphis, Tenn. He won a second-round contest from A. H. Chapin Jr. of Springfield, Mass. Paré needed four sets for victory, 6—3, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

Five sets were required for George J Jennings Jr., and George J. O'Connell, youthful Chicago pros, to win a first-round doubles decision from a pair of veterans, George H. Hudson of Berkeley, Calif., and Jack Castle of Buffalo, N. Y. The foxy Castle frequently punished the clowning of Jennings and O'Connell by point-scoring shots. The veterans played so carefully they forced the Chicago boys to the very brink of defeat. The score was 6—3, 6—8, 6—3, 7—9, 8—6.

More evenly matched was the doubles affair won by E. J. Faulkner of Philadelphia, and Ernest Kuhn of New York. They defeated J. J. Mitchell of Richmond, Va., and W. H. Trieste of Philadelphia, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Lord Wins Wimbledon Match

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Aug. 22 (AP)—E. Z. Lord of Chicago won the small-bore Wimbledon rifle match yesterday with a score of 196 out of a possible 200 in the national championship tournament at the Camp Perry ranges. Lord defeated 200 competitors. The match was fired on a 200-yard range, with 20 shots for record. The next three competitors finished with scores of 195 each—R. A. Swigart of Bowling Green, Ohio; H. H. Gould of Louisville, and Thurman Randle of Dallas, Texas. Stanley Channel of Hanover, Ohio, was fifth with 194, outranking O. C. Anderson of Sunman, Ind., who was sixth with the same score. In 1933, the match was won by W. R. Walsh of Union City, N. J., with a score of 197.

American Association

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Minneapolis	70	54	.565
Indianapolis	66	57	.537
Columbus	67	59	.532
Louisville	65	61	.516
Milwaukee	65	61	.516
Toledo	61	66	.480
St. Paul	55	70	.440
Kansas City	52	73	.416

Results Aug. 21

Milwaukee 2, Louisville 1.
Milwaukee 5, Louisville 1.
Toledo 9, St. Paul 6.
Minneapolis 13, Columbus 1.
Indianapolis 10, Kansas City 4.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	81	51	.614
Rochester	79	55	.590
Toronto	75	60	.556
Albany	67	64	.511
Buffalo	66	67	.496
Montreal	66	67	.496
Syracuse	51	80	.389
Baltimore	44	85	.341

Results Aug. 21

Toronto 2, Syracuse 0.
Syracuse 9, Toronto 5.
Rochester 3, Newark 1.
Montreal 12, Baltimore 7.
Albany 7, Buffalo 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	77	40	.658
New York	71	45	.612
Cleveland	60	53	.531
Boston	62	57	.521
Washington	52	61	.460
St Louis	49	63	.437
Philadelphia	47	64	.423
Chicago	41	76	.350

Results Aug. 21

Detroit 8, Boston 4.
St. Louis 8, New York 6.
Cleveland 12, Philadelphia 11.
Only games scheduled.

Stanford Golf Star Posts Low Score of Nation

Leads Sectional Qualifiers —Few Favorites Fall in 36-Hole Play

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—The front-line of America's amateur golfing army will be virtually intact when the firing begins in the national amateur championship at The Country Club of Brookline, Mass., Sept. 10.

The annual 36-hole medal play sectional qualifying round, played yesterday on 23 courses scattered throughout the nation, found only three leading golfers failing to make the grade—Gene Homans of Englewood, N. J., runnerup to Bobby Jones for the title in 1930, and George J. Voigt, former Walker Cup player, both of whom were shut out in the New York district; and Walter Emery, former intercollegiate champion from Oklahoma, who finished outside the fold at Tulsa.

Otherwise there were no major upsets as one favorite after another safely squeezed into the field. Johnny Fischer and Jack Westland, members of this year's Walker Cup team, qualified in the Dayton and Chicago districts respectively; Johnny Goodman, former national open champion, and Rodney Bliss at Omaha; Charley Yates at Atlanta; Jack Munger, Texan, at Boston; Albert (Scotty) Campbell of Seattle, twice holder of the Canadian amateur crown, at New York where Rudy Knepper, Watts Gunn and other metropolitan leaders also made the grade; Billy Howell and Gene Vinson, Mississippi amateur and open titleholder, at Baltimore; Charles (Chuck) Kocsis at Detroit; Maurice McCarthy at Cleveland; Sam Perry at Nashville; Fred Haas and Leland Hamman at Dallas; J. Wood Platt at Philadelphia; and George Dawson at Chicago.

There'll be a Bobby Jones in the tournament, too. Detroit's young star of the same name as the Atlanta golfing machine made the grade in his home town. Four Canadians, Jack Cameron and Gordon Taylor of Montreal, Jack Nash of London, Ont., and Phil Farley of Toronto, qualified to join C. Ross Somerville of London, Ont., who, along with 12 others, including George Dunlap, the defending titleholder, was exempted from the sectional tryouts.

The lowest score of the day was posted by Verne (Specs) Stewart, a Stanford University student from Albuquerque, who shot two 69's for 138 at Denver.

All told, 171 qualified in yesterday's trials. Three others already had made the grade in Honolulu's test, but only one of these three, Francis Brown, plans to compete at Brookline. The 23 district medalists:

Player and District	A.M.	P.M.	Tl.
Verne Stewart, Albuquerque, Denver	69	69	138
Phil Farley, Toronto, Buffalo	73	67	140
Zell Eaton, Okla. City, Tulsa	68	73	141
Tommy Taller, Newport, R. I., Boston	71	70	141
Eddie Hogan, Portland, Portland, Ore	72	69	141
Bob Kepler, Dayton, Dayton, O.	72	70	142
Leland Hamman, Paris, Tex., Dallas	72	70	142
Reynolds Smith, Dallas, Dallas	72	70	142
Charles Kocsis, Detroit, Detroit	73	70	143
Jack Taylor, Jr., Tampa, Orlando, Fla.	72	72	144
Sam Perry, Birmingham, Nashville	70	74	144
Francis Ford, Charleston, S. C., Atlanta	76	69	145
Tommy Goodwin, Monroe, N. Y., New York	76	70	146
Claude Myers, Jr., Kansas City, Kansas City	76	71	147
James E. French, San Francisco, San Francisco	73	74	147
Gene Vinson, Norbeck, Md., Baltimore	73	74	147
Bob Fahy, Los Angeles, Los Angeles	71	77	143
Charles Wallace, Cleveland, Cleveland	73	76	149
Pat Sawyer, Minneapolis, St. Paul	75	74	149
Tom Draper, St. Louis, St. Louis	73	76	149
Johnny Goodman, Omaha, Omaha	74	76	150
Winfield Day, Chicago, Chicago	77	73	150
Wilford Wehrle, Racine, Wis., Chicago	75	75	150
J. Wood Platt, Newton Square, Penna., Philadelphia	78	74	152
George H. Flinn, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh	79	77	156
Knox M. Young, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh	79	77	156

*Qualifier in Texas district.

Of the 25 to qualify, 13 were from Massachusetts. Five "floaters" (out-of-district competitors) entered and only one, Jack Munger of Texas, made the grade. No playoff for places was needed since 159 score provided the right amount under the wire. Five golfers, all from Massachusetts, were just outside with scores of 160. Of the 110 to start in the morning, only 76 continued in the afternoon.

Two prominent golfers who failed to make the grade were Joe Lynch, 1933 Massachusetts champion, and Wilfred Crossley of Norfolk, both of whom scored 160. Francis Ouimet and Jesse Guilford, two more Massachusetts golfers, automatically qualified, being former U. S. champions. Officials on hand were Pres. Herbert Jaques, Prescott Bush and Harold W. Pierce of the U. S. G. A.; Raynor M. Gardiner, Henry Wentworth, Malcolm Farmer, John Gammons of the N. E. G. A.; Romey Turrell and John Carr of the M. G. A., and Fred and John Corcoran, scorers. The N. E. qualifiers:

T. S. Taller Jr., Newport, R. I.	71	70 141
John H. Nies, United Shoe	68	80 148
Dave Whiteside, New Bedford	75	76 151
M. P. Warner, New Haven	75	76 151
Robert Grant, Hartford, Conn.	78	74 152
C. C. Clare, Race Brook, Conn.	75	78 153
A. V. Ellis, Country Club, Mass.	74	79 153
R. W. Brown Jr., Country Club, Mass.	77	77 154
John Burke, Wanumetonomy, R. I.	81	74 155
Francis Doyle, Wachusett, Mass.	77	78 155
E. P. Kirouac, Walpole, Mass.	78	78 156
E. S. Stimpson, Brae Burn, Mass.	77	79 156
*Jack Munger, Dallas, Texas	79	77 156
Mike Bobel, Metacomet, R. I.	75	82 157
W. O. Blaney, Brae Burn	77	80 157
J. C. Cameron, Montreal	78	79 157
Philip Simons, Longmeadow	78	79 157
Leo Martin, Waltham, Mass.	75	82 157
C. B. Round, Metacomet	80	78 158
Gordon Taylor, Montreal	75	83 158
Dom Soccoli, Hartford, Conn.	78	80 158
Fred J. Wright Jr., Trapelo	80	78 158
E. J. Dusiere, Thorny Lea	79	79 158
M. A. Heath, Brae Burn	83	75 158
Frank Ross, Hartford, Conn.	81	78 159
John S. Boyd, Portland, Maine	78	81 159

"Lone Star" Dietz, coach of the Redskins football team, is scheduled to arrive at Wayland today with three of his latest recruits. The new men are Marvin Eilstrom, accurate and long passer from the Southwest; Frank Bausch, University of Kansas center last year, and brother of Jim, and Dan Barnhart, end from St. Mary's.

Col. John S. Hammond, president of the New York Madison Square Garden, is expected in Boston tomorrow for another of the many "meetings" in connection with the Boston Garden-Boston Arena merger. No definite steps are likely to take place, but rumor has it that by Monday, next, the suspense will be over.

Tom Yawkey and Eddie Collins received some interest money on their heavy investment through the Detroit-Red Sox series which ended yesterday. A total of 75,500 paid customers passed through the turnstiles for the three days of play.

Eleven Brown Lettermen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 22—Fifty candidates, including 11 varsity lettermen, will report here Monday, Sept. 10, to start work for the Brown varsity football team. Initial drill work will begin under Coach D. O. "Tuss" McLaughry in the afternoon. Two backs, a center, three guards, two tackles and three ends comprise the nucleus of lettermen upon which to build. Brown will open its season Sept. 29 with Boston University at the home stadium. The lettermen and positions follow: Norman M. Appleyard Jr. '36, back; Capt. W. J. Karaban '35, fullback; Malcolm C. Ball '34, end; R. A. Batchelder '35, tackle and center; Donald M. Emery '36, center; H. C. Hart Jr. '35, end; George A. Lear '35, guard and back; Daniel J. Fraad Jr. '35, center and guard; Antonio Capasso '34, guard; G. A. Olson '36, tackle, and Charles Summerfield '36, end.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	36	17	.679
Chattanooga	28	19	.596
Memphis	29	27	.518
Nashville	25	27	.481
Knoxville	24	26	.480
Atlanta	24	30	.444
Birmingham	21	29	.420
Little Rock	19	31	.380

Results Aug. 21

New Orleans 12, Knoxville 4.
Knoxville 5, New Orleans 0.
Nashville 3, Little Rock 2.
Atlanta 9, Memphis 4.
Only games.

Miss Round Tops World Tennis List

By the Associated Press

Paris, Aug. 22

DOROTHY E. ROUND of England leads Helen H. Jacobs of the United States as the best woman tennis player in the world in a compilation of the first 10 announced today by Pierre Gillou, president of the International Tennis Federation.

The United States has three players on the list, which follows:

(1) Dorothy E. Round, England; (2) Helen H. Jacobs, United States; (3) Margaret C. (Peggy) Scriven, England; (4) Mme. René Mathieu, France; (5) Joan Hartigan, Australia; (6) Sarah H. Palfrey, United States; (7) Hilde Krahwinkel, Germany; (8) Lolette Payot, Switzerland; (9) Carolin A. Babcock, United States; (10) Rollin Couquerque, Holland.

Misses Nuthall And Thomas Beaten In Women's Doubles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22—The women completed their preparations for the United States mixed doubles this morning when the second round of the special invitation doubles, was played.

Helen H. Jacobs and Elizabeth M. Ryan again led the way with a 6—1, 6—0 victory over a local pair, Catherine Kendig and Charlotte U. Darling.

The other American leaders, Carolin A. Babcock and Dorothy B. Andrus, advanced by default when Mrs. Maud Barger-Wallach and Mrs. Sidney B. B. Wood Jr. failed to appear in time.

Then the British pair, Katherine E. Stammers and Freda James, won an easy victory over Theodosia Smith of Los Angeles, paired with Mrs. Alfred Hunter of Germantown, 6—2, 6—2.

The other British team, Betty M. Nuthall and Muriel Thomas, met with real opposition from Josephine N. Cruickshank and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, and lost the first set at 2—6. The visitors won the second set at 7—5, after trailing at 2—4, but the Americans proved too strong in the third set, winning at 6—2 for the match. The summary:

Germantown Invitation Women's Tennis Doubles—First Round

Catherine Kendig and Charlotte U. Darling defeated Mrs. Clarence Thayer and Laura Pittenger, 6—2, 6—4.

Theodosia Smith and Mrs. Alfred Hunter defeated Elizabeth West and Mrs. Boulton Earnshaw, 6—1, 7—5.

Carolin A. Babcock and Dorothy B. Andrus defeated Mrs. Bart Pfingst and Mrs. Harrison Smith, 6—3, 6—4.

Mrs. Maud Barger-Wallach and Mrs. Sidney B. B. Wood Jr. defeated Mrs. S. V. Brubans and Phyllis Bowes, 6—2, 6—4.

Josephine N. Cruickshank and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn defeated Helen Davenport and Katherine Davenport, 6—1, 6—0.

Second Round

Helen H. Jacobs and Elizabeth M. Ryan defeated Catherine Kendig and Charlotte U. Darling, 6—1, 6—0.

Carolin A. Babcock and Dorothy B. Andrus won from Mrs. Maud Barger-Wallach and Mrs. Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., by default.

Katherine E. Stammers and Freda James defeated Theodosia Smith and Mrs. Alfred Hunter, 6—2, 6—2.

Josephine N. Cruickshank and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn defeated Betty M. Nuthall and Muriel Thomas, 6—2, 5—7, 6—2.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	76	42	.644
Chicago	70	47	.598
St. Louis	69	47	.595
Boston	58	58	.500
Pittsburgh	55	60	.478
Brooklyn	50	64	.439
Philadelphia	45	70	.391
Cincinnati	41	76	.350

Results Aug. 21

St. Louis 6, Boston 2.
Cincinnati 4, New York 3.
Philadelphia 6, Chicago 1.
Brooklyn 9, Pittsburgh 5.

English Cricket Results

LONDON, Aug. 22 (Canadian Press)—Warwickshire, Derbyshire, Essex and Gloucestershire scored outright victories in first-class county cricket matches concluding yesterday, the remainder of the county fixtures being decided on the first innings only. The two-day match between the M. C. C. and a Scottish eleven at Lord's was drawn.

Sporting Around the Hub

NEW England district followed closely those others throughout the nation wherein favorites generally came through the qualifying round for the United States Golf Association championship at The Country Club, Brookline, Mass., beginning Sept. 10. T. Suffern Tailer Jr. of Newport, R. I., led the local district qualifiers with 71, 70, for 141, one under par. His 70 and a 68 by Johnny Nies, United Shoe, were the low individual rounds. Nies was second to Tailer in total, adding an afternoon score of 80 to his 68 for 148.

English Team Retired for 321 In Test Cricket

Australians Open Second Innings With 186 for Loss of Two Wickets

By the Canadian Press

LONDON, Aug. 22—Thirty thousand persons turned out for the third day's play at The Oval yesterday in hopes of seeing England overcome the massive lead rolled up by Australia in the season's fifth and deciding test cricket match.

They were disappointed. England was apparently fated to misfortune, and when stumps were drawn the scoreboard showed: Australia, 701 and 186 for two wickets; England, 321, a first-inning deficit of 380 runs, with the tourists already well set in their second innings.

A courageous stand by Maurice Leyland, who ran up 110, was the only bright picture for English supporters. William Bowes, of Derby, the six-foot-four fast bowler who has been the mainspring of the bowling attack, was forced entirely out of the game through illness. Leslie Ames, after scoring 33 runs with Leyland, tore a muscle in his back while trying to turn a single into a double, and was unable to resume.

Two English Substitutes

When the Australians took their second innings (there was no follow-on as there is no time limit in the match), England had two substitutes in the field, and these, of course, will be unable to bat when England's turn comes. They were R. J. Gregory of Surrey and McMurray, a former Millwall soccer player, who proved a valuable emergency fielder.

Trouble came to England right at the opening of the third day's play. The redoubtable Herbert Sutcliffe and C. F. Walters reopened the batting with 90 runs on the board, and no wickets were down. Within an hour and a quarter England had lost five of her stoutest wickets, and there were only 142 runs on the board.

Then Leyland and Ames combined at the wickets and stemmed the rout for a time. The score was carried to 263 before the sixth wicket fell. But at tea time, with eight wickets down, Bowes was absent and Ames was unable to get back at the wickets, so the innings ended, and the Australians once more took the field.

Ponsford Scores 22

The big crowd was cheered somewhat as the first two Australian wickets were collared for 42 runs. W. H. Ponsford, good for 266 runs in the first innings, lost his wicket after scoring 22, but Don Bradman and Stanley McCabe stopped that, and at the end of the day had complete mastery over the bowling, which obviously missed Bowes.

With the wicket apparently as good as ever despite all the punishment it has had, it seemed quite likely the match could run for another two days if England can rally her batsmen in the second innings. The time limit is removed because the match decides the season's rubber and therefore is being fought to a finish. Australia won the first match, England the second, and the third and fourth were drawn.

The English wickets crumpled in the dew yesterday. Young Hans Ebeling, making his first appearance in test cricket for the Australians, justified his selection, garnering three wickets for 74 runs. The wily Clarence Grimmett had three more for 102, W. J. O'Reilly getting the other two for 93 runs.

The score:

England—First Innings

C. F. Walters, c Kippax, b O'Reilly	64
Herbert Sutcliffe, c Oldfield, b Grimmett	38
Frank Woolley, c McCabe, b O'Reilly	4
Walter Hammond, c Oldfield, b Ebeling	15
R. E. S. Wyatt, b Grimmett	17
Maurice Leyland, b Grimmett	110
Leslie Ames (retired, hurt)	33
G. O. Allen, b Ebeling	9
Hedley Verity, b Ebeling	11
Edward Clark (not out)	2
William Bowes (absent, ill)	0
Extras	8
Total	321

Fall of wickets—1—104, 2—108, 3—111, 4—136, 5—142, 6—263, 7—311, 8—321.

Australian Bowling

	O	M	R	W
Ebeling	21	4	74	3
McCabe	6	1	21	0
Grimmett	42.3	13	103	3
O'Reilly	35	10	93	2
Chipperfield	4	0	22	0

Australia—Second Innings

Ponsford, c Hammond, b Clark	22
Brown, c Allen, b Clark	1
Bradman (not out)	76
McCabe (not out)	60
Extras	27
Total for two wickets	186

Fall of wickets—1—13, 2—42.

English Bowling

	O	M	R	W
Allen	10	2	48	0
Clark	10	0	63	2
Hammond	7	1	18	0
Verity	9	0	30	0

Rainbow-Weetamoe Open Final Test Races

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22 (AP)—The final trials, through which a defender will be selected to meet Endeavour, Tom Sopwith's British challenger for the America's Cup, opened today with Harold S. Vanderbilt's Rainbow pitted against Frederick H. Prince's Weetamoe.

The pairing, announced by the cup committee of the New York Yacht Club, gave the leading aspirant, Yankee of Boston, skippered by Charles Francis Adams, former Navy Secretary, a day of idleness.

Opening of the final trials saw all three contenders tuned to their keenest pitch. Bronze bottoms have been polished to jewelry store sheen. Rigging has been set up and adjusted and every last bit of gear and canvas inspected to guard against a flaw which might work against selection as the defender of the most prized of all yachting trophies.

The trouble all started back in 1851 when the schooner America defeated a fleet of British yachts in a race around the Isle of Wight and brought to these shores the bottomless 100 guinea mug that bears her name. Since then 14 British challengers have failed to recover it and almost countless millions have poured through the emblem of sailing supremacy in challenge and defense. The late Sir Thomas Lipton, with his series of Shamrocks, led the list with five unsuccessful attempts.

Yacht Conewago Wins Second Race For Canada's Cup

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 22 (AP)—Cleanly demonstrating an ability to win in fair weather as well as foul, the Canada's Cup defender Conewago yesterday earned a second successive decisive victory over the Invader II of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto and tightened its hold on the prized fresh water yacht racing trophy.

In marked contrast to Monday's heavy weather, in which the Rochester Yacht Club defender outsailed the Canadian by a 2½m. margin, yesterday's breeze was four to seven mile, lazy and even, calling on the finest seamanship to coax the best out of the two eight-meter craft.

Out-jockeying Skipper Tom K. Wade of the Invader at the start, Captain "Rooney" Castle of the Conewago got off to a lead of 14 seconds and gained steadily on the first leg of the 21-mile triangular course.

Although Conewago lost ground on the third, fifth and last legs for a total of 1m. 57s., her gains over the Invader on the other three gave her the victory by the decisive margin of 6m. and 42s.

More than half a mile separated the two yachts when the finish gun boomed for the Conewago.

Yachtsmen said it was probably the worst beating any Canadian challenger received in a Canada's Cup race.

Thousands of spectators massed on the Government piers and shoreline and on boats ranging in size from a dinghy to the 1300-passenger Rochester-Cobourg car ferry, raised an acclaim of whistles and cheers as the American yacht swept across the finish line.

Always at her best in "ladies weather," the Conewago never left the issue in doubt. At one time she was 8m. 14s. in the lead.

A victory today will make a clean sweep of the series and clinch the cup for the Rochester Yacht Club for another two years.

It is the first time in the 38-year-old history of the trophy that two boats have been rematched.

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Daily Features

With the Inventors

Cement Pump

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS invention should be of general interest if only to show what a multitude of problems the busy inventors are tackling these days. In this case, the question is to raise a sunken sidewalk block to the level of its fellows without tearing up the entire pavement. Very simple, according to J. W. Poulter of Milwaukee, Wis., who received U. S. Patent No. 1969324 on this method. A small hole is drilled in the pavement, and a hose rigidly inserted, through which a cement mixture is pumped at high pressure; this spreads under the surface of the block to raise it as far as necessary.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

A Shut-In Earns

I HAVE found a way to solve the pin-money problem, although I am a patient in a sanatorium, and I hope that others situated as I am may benefit from my successful venture.

Last fall, I answered a Christmas card advertisement and then sold cards and wrappings by the box or separately. There was a ready market among the other patients, nurses and attendants; and the convenience was so appreciated, that I decided to continue, after the holidays, with cards for all occasions, and also with attractive papers and ribbons for wrapping gift packages.

As an accommodation, and to make the mailing service more complete, I now keep stamps, post-cards, stationery, labels, money-order blanks, etc., and I am planning to add a few inexpensive gift articles, which I can make myself. The work is easy and fascinating, and the proceeds have far exceeded the pin-money beginnings.

Mrs. Marjorie S. F.

Cryptic Remarks

Speaking recently at Omaha, Nebraska, General Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, said:

"AB CBDXQ XZVOLO VA "NO POWER EXISTS IN LMVO JPSVAVOLQJ-LVBA LMJL MJO ABL EXXA GQXXHI KQJALXP EI NBAKQXOO, JAP HMX NBBH, LMBRKMLGRH SJA VA LMX YMVLX MBROX OXXTO ABLM-VAK SBQX."

Each letter of the message is represented by another letter, but always the same letter throughout.

As a hint to beginners, the first line has been decoded. Can you complete the remarks?

For the Scrapbook

Proverbs of All Nations

She spins a good web that brings up her son well.—*Spanish.*

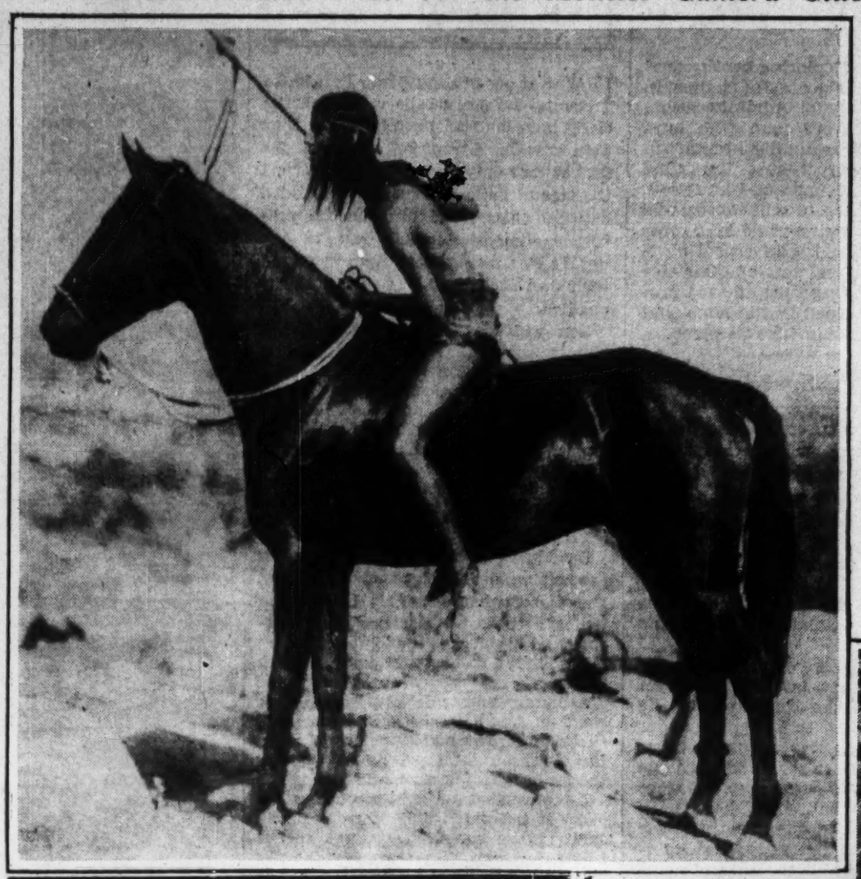
When a wall is cracked and lofty, its fall will be speedy.—*Chinese.*

Vanity has no greater foe than vanity.—*French.*

Truth may be suppressed but not strangled.—*German.*

Who goes softly goes safely, and he that goes safely goes far.—*Italian.*

The American Indian Poses for the Monitor Camera Club



Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.
ON GUARD

Mrs. Henrietta W. Eason, Columbus, Ga.
IN CONFERENCE

A Word a Day

The New Webster's

A Review of the Second Edition of Webster's New International Dictionary

THE second edition of Webster's New International Dictionary is a new book from cover to cover; and when the reader examines its 3200 pages (much improved typographically), recording more than 600,000 entries, and considers the cost of the revision, $1,300,000, he must agree that here is one of the monumental publication feats of a century.

The first edition of the work, which enjoyed perhaps a wider field of use than was ever attained by any other dictionary, is now a back number; although we fervently hope that some of its lofty standards will not be forgotten. It is true that it bore witness to an exactness of pronunciation which the masses could scarcely be expected to achieve. It recorded faithfully what its lexicographers believed to be cultural pronunciations. The new book reaches down to the streets and back yards, and meets the rank and file on their own level. The new standard, in some respects, may be found as difficult for the precise speaker as the old one was for the colloquial conversationalist. After all, a dictionary records usage.

The cultured speaker will join with the schoolboy in applauding "ratio," "hygiene," "sentient," for instance, as preferably two syllables; they will both be thankful that "automobile" can now be authoritatively stressed on the last syllable; and this department joins in greeting the circumflex *u* sound in "thorough" and the circumflex *o* sound in "mortality" and "corporeal," although we regret that this idea was not carried out consistently. There will be head shaking over stressing the first syllable of "illustrate."

We welcome the preference given to "rhyme." We are glad that "brusque" is admittedly and preferably sounded with the short *u*; that "alternate" now is given the *awl* sound; that "antipodes" and "arbutus" are unmistakably accented on the second syllable; that "correlate" is preferably stressed on the first syllable; that the *o* in "testimony" is now definitely long, with secondary stress on the third syllable; that long *a* in "gape" now has first choice; that the first *u* in "jugular" is recognized as short (not *oo*); that "perfected" with accent on the second syllable now has Webster's blessing. But don't expect us to throw our hats into the air over circumflex *a* in "Mary," "variance," etc.

We note without alarm that a new "modified long *e*" sound has been recognized. It is the long *e* influenced by a following *r*, as in "here," "fear," "clear," "hear," "material." It has a suggestion of short *i*, and slips from the tongue with colloquial ease.

For the first time, the dictionary draws attention to a "clipped short *i*," as in "charity," "principal," "universe," etc. Why this step should have been taken before the advantages of a "quick-long" *i* were considered is beyond us. The latter, for example, would have more nearly reflected the growing pronunciation of "direct" than the full, long *i*, which is now given second choice in the pronunciation of this word. The clipped short *i* is given first choice.

Without being unduly critical, we believe it is only fair to say that a large number of cultured speakers will not clap their hands over the treatment of the old "quick-long" *a* in "cottage," "village," etc. Surely the dictionary is not reflecting the best usage when it recommends the short *i* as *cot'-ij, vil'-ij*. In acknowledging the usefulness of many changes, a number of which were made at the instance of this department, we cannot believe that public speakers will be flattered by the implication that their "quick-long" *a*'s were mistaken for short *i*'s. After lamenting over this, we almost dreaded turning to "figure," lest we should find it *fig'-er*, as a well-known English dictionary recently gave it. But our apprehensions were groundless.

This department has been aware of the continual demands made by students of phonetics for a back-to-nature trend by Webster's; but after so stoutly applauding the efforts to avoid the *choo* sound in "spiritual," "miniature," "natural," etc., and the *joo* sound in "educate," "verdure," etc., we shall find it difficult to lay down the ruler and dispense with any further knuckle rapping. If a person can preserve some of the purity of the *t* or *d* followed by "quick-long" *u*, without being word-conscious or affected, blessings on him; if not, let him follow the lines of least resistance without so much as a lifted eyebrow from us.

For many words the dictionary expands its definitions to encyclopedic proportions; note the space given to "precedence," "revolution," etc., for example. The New Words Section has been incorporated into the body of the book, and there is little "below the line" at the bottom.

The book opens with a completely rewritten Guide to Pronunciation which members of the International Phonetic Association will greet with cheers. It will be noted that the Synopsis of Words Differently Pronounced by Different Orthoëpists quotes freely from Jones, Wyld, and Hempl, instead of from Stormonth, Worcester, and the Encyclopædic. The last three have, of course, been languishing in the purgatory of seldom-consulted lexicons. The first three are becoming better known.

The dictionary touches a high mark in color printing, with a two-page color chart on which the subtle shades that individualize more than 125 hues are definitely shown. Now the reader can turn to his dictionary instead of to the paint catalogue to identify zinc orange, mallow purple, Goya, chrysolite green, Algerian, etc.

All in all, the dictionary is a beautiful, scholarly, progressive, and helpful work.

In Lighter Vein

Left Nothing

Crossroads Merchant: "No, sir, I ain't a-goin' to advertise."

Stranger: "Why not?"

Merchant: "I tried it once, an' it nearly ruined me. People come from miles away an' they bought nearly all the stuff I had."—*Royal Arcanum.*

Lucid

Pat: "That was a foine sintiment Casey expressed at the dinner last noight."

Mike: "What was it?"

Pat: "He said that the swatest mimories in loife are the ricollections of things forgotten!"—*Montreal Star.*

Too Much

Lecturer: "Allow me before I close to repeat the words of the immortal Webster—"

Listener: "I'm goin' to get out of here if he's goin' to start in on the dictionary."—*Pathfinder.*

The Main Reason

Young Man (to her little brother): "Johnnie, it may be cruel to tell you, but at the party last night your sister promised to become my wife. Will you forgive me for taking her away?"

Johnny: "Forgive you? Why, that was what the party was for."—*Pathfinder.*

Museum Pieces

"I want to buy a petticoat."

"Yes, miss; period costumes on the third floor."

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"ON GUARD." I like the pose of the Zuni Indian boy because it suggests action and absence of camera consciousness. The horse seems somewhat posed. The exposure was sufficient to give detail throughout the picture, and the tones are pleasing and natural. There is much bald sky which would be greatly improved by the inclusion of clouds. The foreground is ideal for the location of this picture, although much of the detail in the original is lost in the reproduction.

"In Conference." This picture is somewhat weak in that the figures merge into the surroundings. The tones are all so similar that the effect of the costumes and the strong faces of the Indians seem weakened. An ideal location for this picture would be against the sky; and with a slightly longer exposure to render detail in the shadows, the result would be an excellent and interesting picture. The tree breaks up the picture and detracts from the unity. Had the Indians been facing away from this tree there would have been better action and a stronger point of interest.

Today's Limerick

An Englishman bought a beret
When shopping in Paris, one det.
But when, on his dome,
He wore it at home,
His friends all exclaimed, "O I set!"

Daily Anecdote

Only Ten Pounds

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

RICHARD BRINSLEY BUTLER SHERIDAN, whose comedies, "The Rivals" and "The School for Scandal," have survived for more than 150 years, was reputed for his carelessness and improvidence. His mail contained so many requests from creditors that he would not open it, allowing it to accumulate until it was burned, unopened.

Mr. Westley, treasurer of the Drury Lane Theatre, was in Sheridan's quarters one day, when Sheridan was absent, and occupied himself with running through the mass of letters which he had sent to Sheridan, in Bath, many months before. Sheridan had sent to Westley an urgent call for funds, and Westley had mailed him a ten pound note. Before it arrived Sheridan had an opportunity to return to London with some friend, and left Bath, forgetful of the loan he had requested.

The letter had been forwarded to London and had remained unopened on Sheridan's desk. Had it not been for Westley's chance scanning of the mail it would have undoubtedly gone into the fire.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Come-Back

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fort Collins, Colo.

THE world has heard so much of hard times and losses that many persons have apparently given up trying to see the bright spots—but the cheerful side is still to be found. For example:

A merchant in a small western town who, before the decline in business, owned a popular, well-stocked men's furnishing store, lost his business, plus his home and car. He also owed debts of over $10,000. At the time of his misfortune this man was well over middle age.

Friends advised him to "take bankruptcy," but the merchant disliked this idea, and determined to work his way back to success.

He was able to procure small backing, and he opened what is known as a "sales store." Under his skilled management and honest merchandising, the little store has flourished almost beyond belief. Today this merchant has wiped out his debts and has recovered his personal losses.

The store is the direct support of five persons; and its owner is once more one of the leading men of his community.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

King Agrippa

KING AGRIPPA, or, to give him his full title, "Herod Agrippa II," was the son of "Herod" (Agrippa I) mentioned in Acts 12, and held sway over a district lying to the north and east of the Sea of Galilee, sometimes described, from the name of a former ruler, as the "tetrarchy of Philip" (cf. Luke 3:1).

We are told in Acts 25 of how this "King Agrippa," accompanied by his sister Bernice, made his way to Cæsarea to pay a state visit to the Roman procurator Festus, who sought his advice with regard to Paul's case (verse 14ff.). Thus it came about that the apostle made his famous defense before Agrippa, characterizing him as "expert in all customs and questions which are among the Jews" (Acts 26:3) and appealing to his belief in Old Testament prophecy (26:27). At length, evidently impressed by the cogency and eloquence of Paul's arguments, the king was moved to say: "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian" (verse 28).

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

"No more certain block can be put in the path of social progress than to put a censorship of speech and writing in the hands of those who already occupy the seats of power," declared Carl C. Magee, editor, Oklahoma City News, at the University of Colorado, recently.

"Religious Courtship," by Daniel Defoe, was the first newspaper serial. Samuel Keimer published it in the Pennsylvania Gazette in 1729.

The first news agency in the world is said to have been organized in 1835. It was formed by Charles Havas in Paris, France.

Quotation for Today

PATIENCE is bitter, but its fruit is sweet.—ROUSSEAU.

The Adventures of Waddles—Hat Island

By THE HAGERS

WE STARTED OFF WITH WIND AND SPRAY; OUR COURSE AROUND HAT ISLAND LAY.
ITS SHORES WERE OUTLINED BY THE TREES. AS WE DREW NEAR WE LOST OUR BREEZE;
I THOUGHT, WHILE WAITING FOR A BLOW, IF WE'RE BECALMED, WHY SO IS JOE.
THEN SOMETHING STRANGE: BEFORE MY EYES HAT ISLAND CHANGED ITS SHAPE AND SIZE!
SINBAD
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Can Government Help Trade?

IN POPULAR estimation one feature of the report on world trade released in Washington by the Foreign Policy Association has overshadowed everything else in the survey. Indications of recovery in many nations are naturally hailed by the public even when some other parts of the report imply that important forces in the upturn may have spent themselves already. And perhaps the most important feature of the whole study—its testimony on the question of whether artificial measures can promote recovery—is generally overlooked.

For the report, entitled "Paradoxes of World Trade," offers to advocates of governmental interference very definite support in three fields. First, it declares:

> It is significant that recovery has been most pronounced in the nations which have allowed their currencies to depreciate sufficiently to maintain a stable price level.

This is not, however, necessarily favorable to a planned economy. Indeed, those who advocate the widest governmental management of money claim it would make unnecessary the detailed management of production and prices.

But elsewhere in the report there is straight support for a controlled economy:

> It is evident that, in the case of certain raw materials, restriction of production has proved temporarily advantageous in raising prices and the purchasing power of producers.

Even in this very pleasant ointment New Dealers will find a couple of flies—the word "temporarily" and the limiting phrase "certain raw materials." Comfort for the AAA, but by no means a blanket indorsement of a completely controlled economy.

A third statement declares that public works have "served to take up the slack which has resulted from a cessation of normal building activities." This must be read as a recognition of the value of governmental efforts to fill the gap while private enterprise is dormant.

Yet one of the striking paradoxes recorded in this survey is the fact that recovery has fallen on the just and the unjust, the countries with controlled economies and those without. Indeed, it seems to be manifest in similar ways and times in nations which have taken most dissimilar means to bring it about. The report recognizes that some recovery has come about internally without any marked improvement of international trade. And it does not attempt to claim that tariff barriers have been wholly responsible for the depression. However, it points out that a failure in distribution is a root cause, and the conclusion may be drawn by anyone that removal of obstacles to international distribution would help.

The importance of international factors is also stressed by the report's statement that a great improvement in business confidence followed the success of the Lausanne conference when reparations were ended and the blow to confidence delivered by recent political uncertainties. The whole effect is to imply that governmental efforts may help recovery but that adjustments in the international economy are at least equally important.

Some Results of Repeal

THE return of the legalized liquor traffic in the United States has provided to that army of optimists who believed that a nation could drink itself back to prosperity two bitter disappointments. The first is the failure of the liquor traffic to provide anything like the revenue estimated by leaders of the repeal movement, and the second is the failure to put the bootlegger out of business.

It has been estimated that in the past year bootleggers have been able to dispose of 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 gallons of liquor on which the Federal Government has collected exactly nothing in duties. As a matter of fact, last year the Treasury received revenue on less than one-third of the "hard liquor" that was consumed in the United States twenty years ago. In addition, the Secretary of the Treasury is planning to spend a sum of money to put the bootleggers out of business that would have caused doleful head wagging among the wet interests if proposed when the Volstead Act was in operation.

But the flourishing bootlegger and the disappointing revenue are only two features of the liquor problem. Arrests for drunkenness have grown tremendously. And the increase in crime due to drunkenness is large enough to give even the most rabid foe of prohibition something to think about. A New York magistrate recently sentencing a young man for fighting and resisting arrest while intoxicated said, "Since repeal crimes due to drunkenness have increased at least 10 per cent."

Statistics published by the Methodist Episcopal Church board show an increase of 31 per cent in arrests for drunkenness throughout the country in the first three months of 1934 over the 1933 period. Arrests for driving while drunk were 14 per cent greater. This report noted an alarming increase in arrests for drunkenness in industrial communities, whether those communities were in prohibition territory or not; a fact which seems to refute the notion that states not wishing to legalize liquor may remain immune from the dire effects of the traffic in neighboring states. Deploring bootleggers' activities, Joseph H. Choate Jr., chairman, Federal Alcohol Control Administration, recently wrote: "Every man who buys bootleg robs us all, including himself, in every purchase, perpetuates the most dangerous types of crime and corruption, and postpones the day of real control and temperance." Those who would take pride in their part in bringing in repeal obviously are facing a real test of their sincerity. The American people allowed prohibition to be discarded in the hope that something better would take its place.

Striking or Sparring?

THE strike vote taken by the United Textile Workers of America seems both inopportune and unconvincing. The promptness with which Thomas F. McMahon, president of the union, went to Washington after the convention rather heightens the impression that the threat of a walkout of 500,000 workers by Sept. 1 is more a bid for political intervention than an ultimatum of economic conflict.

It is well known that employees in the textile mills are not lavishly paid, yet their wage rates under the cotton textile code—one of the first to be signed under the NRA—compares favorably with other occupations of similar skill and with the rates prevailing two years ago. Charges have been made that codes have been widely violated by underpayment, but the Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board insists that the rate of compliance is close to 100 per cent.

Certainly it is desirable that industries share their prosperity with workers as early as possible, but the recovery in textiles, while moderately good, has made no great headlines. And the proposition of increasing wages 33 per cent on declining orders—which is what the demand of a forty-hour wage for a thirty-hour week amounts to—is clearly impossible. In arraying itself on the side of a complete shutdown rather than the 25 per cent decrease of hours, the union is giving doubtful representation to the workers' interests.

The probability is that the impulse to strike grows largely out of discontent in the southern mill sections, where complaints of the denial of the right of collective bargaining have been particularly strong. Charges of discrimination to suppress unionism and of violation of minimum wage scales deserve thorough investigation and action. But President Roosevelt has made it clear that he wishes to discourage the practice of running to him with every industrial controversy, especially when boards have been set up to deal with these. Therefore, the insistence that he take a hand in getting a higher wage for textile operatives is likely to be met with silence.

The Brooklyn Robbery

SURPRISE seems to be the keynote of most comment on the $427,000 robbery of an armored truck in Brooklyn. Surprise at the audacity of the crime, which took place shortly after noon, three and a half blocks from a police station with players on near-by tennis courts, and a number of workers on the spot. Surprise at the precision with which the thieves operated, the quietness of their swoop, and the ease of their get-away.

Another cause for surprise is the number of thugs—reported as twelve—who took part, and the amount of their haul, biggest in the records of New York crime. Mayor LaGuardia was astonished that one truck carried so much money. His astonishment will be shared by many, though a vice-president of the trucking company said it was by no means unusual, and New York Federal Reserve officials explained that twenty-five such trucks transport an average of $19,000,000 a day around the city.

These causes of surprise should be causes also of earnest thought toward reducing the possibility of such crimes. The stolen money was carried in the truck in bags, which the thieves were able with little difficulty to transfer to their own waiting automobiles. The fortune in these bags was intrusted to only three men—few enough indeed to guard nearly half a million dollars.

It is easy for the layman to point out weakness in the specialist's methods. Nevertheless, it may not be amiss to ask whether the construction of armored trucks could be improved to include vaults for the funds now left in portable bags; whether when huge amounts are being carried the guard should not be increased; and whether, indeed, the truly remarkable system of credits under which business operates could not be further refined to make unnecessary at least part of the $19,000,000 risk that now rolls through New York's streets daily.

Of course, the apparent success of the Brooklyn robbery is only apparent. The chase, as the gunmen know all too well for their comfort, has just begun. It will pursue those gunmen until they are caught. And if any escapes he will be hounded by his fears and by the relentlessness of the law throughout his life. But society's problem is, of course, not merely to catch and punish its enemies, but to prevent their marauding. More intensive organization of the law's forces and more care to keep temptation out of the way of desperate persons are still needed.

The Casual Day

IT WAS at one of King Edward's favorite country houses, I believe, that all the clocks were half an hour fast. But they were slaves of a tradition. No doubt the first butler's duty each day was to second the second butler's request to the third butler to check for a third time the precocious timepieces. The rest of the world's clocks seem able to go wrong on their own account and to stay that way unaided.

You will find fast and slow clocks almost anywhere that time is not a direct consideration to monetary profit. The stock market clock is quite right in the City of London, and O. K. in Wall Street. A minute may mean millions in either place. And railroads, telegraph offices, radio stations, air transport companies, deal in time for dollars. Their clocks are "on the dot."

* * *

But I know an editor whose paragraphs are helping to point the course of history. Because of what a man in his position writes, a thousand years may be different. And his clock is usually ten minutes slow. That, it seems to me, is toying with the ages.

A certain housewife keeps an electric clock on a remote shelf. She uses it to check up on the hall clock occasionally, just to keep informed as to whether the latter is fast or slow, and how much.

A professor of music in a conservatory looks at his watch only when the gong shatters the corridor's discreet silence between classes. He assumes that the ringing marks whichever hour the little hands are nearest.

* * *

These are a few out of multitudes of persons who have never learned to keep their time tidy. With their ticks and tocks topsy-turvy, they figure and fuss, wonder and apologize, or admit they would not feel right unless the clock was wrong. They must form the larger part of humanity. They include even columnists.

But they give the casual philosopher occasion to remark that people count their money with a Silas Marner's care. But their time—which is just as precious, and, according to a respected saying, synonymous—they will trust to any clock that can tick a day away.

"The Murder of the Honest Broker" is the title of a just-published thriller. We know a number of readers who, speaking merely from hearsay, would not hesitate to guess the ending. "Don't tell us," we seem to hear them say. "That's easy. Nobody was murdered."

Die Wacht am Loch Ness, besides giving 110 weeks' occupation to unemployed in the Inverness region, has produced further photographs which aim to prove that the famous monster is still there. Those to whom "seeing is believing" say they are convinced at least of the fact that the loch is still there.

Three innovations have been announced for certain programs of the British Broadcasting Company. In America radio fans would be content with a few renovations. C. W. M.

Chasing Rainbows

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cap'n Jim

I SHALL always remember the first time I saw Cap'n Jim. It was a day of gold and blue, of sun and sea. The air that played about my face as I sat on the deck of the little island steamer was fragrant as if it had nosed through seaweed on the rocks, had been where pines were warm, and swung in a hammock of waves. A brisk "nor'wester" chopped the sea and his boat plunged into the snow-tipped waves and tossed them back like a flying mane. Firmly he stood at the helm, as if he and the boat were one; both belonged to the sea.

An oilskin sou'wester shielded his eyes, but I knew then that they were bound to be blue, a faded blue from scanning brilliant wastes, and I felt sure that I should find a twinkle there, half hidden. His face was brown as the square, substantial hand that rested on the tiller.

* * *

It was inevitable that I should meet Cap'n Jim and know him well, for a lifetime spent upon the island had established such a union between them that to know one was to know the other. He had been born there when it was a primitive outpost, two sailing days from the continent. Since then the motorboat and the airplane had come to span this gap between island and mainland until it seemed, in summer months at least, scarcely more than a stone's throw away. But to this change or its significance Cap'n Jim was utterly indifferent.

Of yarns he had an inexhaustible supply, and a favorite pastime of the children was to corner Cap'n Jim and demand a story. He would reward them with fabulous tales that made their eyes round with wonder, and it frequently took considerable explaining on the part of parents to disillusion young listeners as to the veracity of Cap'n Jim's stories.

Upon meeting a stranger, he would size him up astutely for a moment, then engage the unsuspecting one in an apparently harmless "won't-you-walk-into-my-parlor" conversation until off his guard, and pounce on him with something like this:

"Say, how old be ye?"

"Well, well, you don't say! I would o' said ye was older'n that. Ain't lying, be ye?"

"Married?"

"Ain't? Why not?"

By this time the victims either recovered their breath and poise as best they could or found some immediate excuse for a hasty departure. Thus initiated, they promptly fell into one of two classes: those who enjoyed him immensely and came back for more, or those who shunned him forever after.

* * *

To many no occasion was really complete without him. A picnic, for instance, without Cap'n Jim was like food without seasoning or bread without butter. If he was not there, it was just an ordinary picnic and nothing more. He enjoyed them, too, although he would never admit it. From the elevation of a convenient log or tree stump—he disdained for reasons best known to himself our lowly seat upon the ground—he would hold forth with emphatic, though restrained, gestures with cup and sandwich.

"When anyone can have a nice, hot meal t'home, durned if I can see any sense in dragging it way out here, let alone all the work o' cartin' the things back. Ain't no sense to it. If there was anything t'home t'eat, you wouldn't ketch me out here. No siree!"

This was generally too much for his youngest daughter and housekeeper.

"Why, Pa, you know there's plenty in the house. All them beans we had left last night. Fish, too, and biscuit baked this mornin'. Now you either keep still or go home."

Cap'n Jim would calmly reach for a piece of cake as if he had not heard.

* * *

Life on the island changes but little with the years. Seasons come and go with the same routine. Summer brings visitors, excursions, the smell of wild strawberries, and good weather for lobstering; fall brings shorter days, chill evenings and northern lights; winter, the north wind's furious lashing, the roar of the sea, rare fishing days, patchwork quilts and cribbage boards; with spring comes release, the repairing of traps and buoys, repainting of boats and getting ready for summer again.

And with summer, my thoughts seem naturally to turn to the island and Cap'n Jim. I may be heard to talk of spending my vacation in the country and to discuss the pleasures of an ocean voyage, but all the while I'm thinking of a peaceful island and simple folk.

After a while I am heard to talk no more of mountain trips and ocean voyages, and when asked as to my vacation plans, I reply nonchalantly, "Oh, I haven't decided as yet," ignoring the suspicious glances cast in my direction.

Then comes a message from Cap'n Jim, relayed, to be sure, but nevertheless a message of great importance.

"Guess I'll be going to the island this year," I announce to no one's surprise. "Cap'n Jim's expecting me and I couldn't think of disappointing him. I'll postpone my trip until next year." Knowing glances and murmured I-told-you-so's trouble me not at all; I'm going to the island! J. R. B.

How the World War "Ended"

IRONY is always dangerous. That is one of the first lessons that a beginner in writing is told, and it is one of the first lessons that he finds out for himself. The fact has been illustrated so amusingly in one of the recent articles in The Christian Science Monitor that it deserves to be shared with other readers.

On May 23 the Monitor's editorial page carried a modest article down in its lower righthand corner that was conceived with ironic intent. It came at a time when the great powers were preparing to intervene to end the "senseless" conflict between Paraguay and Bolivia in the Chaco. It seemed to the writer to point a moral. If the Chaco battle was "senseless," then how about the World War, conceived on such a vastly bigger scale? How had the World War looked to Paraguay and Bolivia? With the idea of driving home the idea that war in any form is "senseless," a parable was constructed. It began gravely: "Everyone will remember, of course," it said, "how the World War of 1914 was brought to an end precipitately in 1916 by the intervention of Bolivia and Paraguay, and how their arms embargo . . . finally brought the world powers to their senses." Please note that figure "1916." Of course, the World War did not end in 1916, it ended in 1918. It was assumed that even the hastiest reader would catch that fact and would accept the matter for what it was, a fantasy.

* * *

The piece then told of the discovery of a mysterious substance known as "zeron" in the Chaco area, and of how this substance became necessary to the big powers in carrying on the World War. Abruptly, Paraguay and Bolivia realized the part they were playing in prolonging the dreadful holocaust, and by imposing an embargo on "zeron" ended the European struggle! Thus the rôles were reversed. Instead of the great powers ending the Chaco War, the little powers ended the World War!

After completing this mild satire, the writer looked through it with modest pleasure, hoping that the world might enjoy his creation. Fantastic though the conception was on its face, it was thought wisest to introduce the article with an editorial note in italics, designed to point an emphatic finger at the moral, by asking the reader what would have happened if Paraguay and Bolivia *had* embargoed the World War, and adding that "The question gives rise to reflections tinged with a certain irony."

Thus the article was launched. Shortly afterward the messages began! At first came telephonic inquiries about this, heretofore unrevealed chapter in the World War. Later on came letters. The letters have been trickling in ever since from far corners of the country. A number of readers pointed out that "zeron" was not mentioned in the dictionary. With kindly sympathy several people recalled that the war did not really end in 1916 at all. It was 1918! And there were other letters.

* * *

There are several lessons to be drawn from the incident. One is to carry one more red line under the ancient warning to newspapers that the use of irony in any form is dangerous. Another is to note the courteous tone of most writers in corresponding with editors. Perhaps it indicates that the power of the written word still holds good. "Is it possible that something in print really is not so?" seems to be the attitude of many of the kindly and sympathetic correspondents. Still a third lesson is the extent and ramifications of Monitor readers. Surely the copy of another newspaper issued so long ago as May 23 would not still be drawing letters to the editor. And yet the ripple of that particular Monitor still seems to be widening out in an expanding circle of readers.

As to the fundamental point at issue, only one answer can be made: there never was a substance known as "zeron"; Paraguay and Bolivia never did send a commission to Europe in the midst of the World War; they did not impose an embargo, and the war did not end in 1916! Alas, alas, that it did not! Would that the great powers that find a war in a remote jungle "senseless" would look to their own affairs, would see that armaments are reduced, would guard the lives of their own sons and daughters before the menace of a new and more terribly destructive "zeron" comes upon them!

R. L. S.

The Wide Horizon

World Views and Reviews

Parliament Bestirs Itself

By Godfrey Lias

LONDON

ONE of the arguments often brought forward in favor of dictatorships is the alleged dilatoriness of democracy. But even that most venerable parent of democratic institutions, the British Parliament, can "get a move on" when it wants to—as has been well demonstrated during the current session.

Not only has Parliament got through over fifty important measures since the session opened last November, but it has discussed them from all viewpoints. There has been no hasty swallowing of unmasticated legislation. Each bill was carefully analyzed. Many were drastically amended in consequence of criticism by well-informed opponents.

Actually one of the bills introduced—to enable the Government to force Germany, if necessary, to pay interest on the Dawes and Young loans—was put through all its stages in two days. If time had pressed, this quite respectable speed could have been doubled.

Westminster has also been demonstrating that it is possible to have revolutions without a *coup d'état*. The present Government has already set in motion three major upheavals in the social and economic life of Great Britain. It is substituting protective tariffs for free trade, it has inaugurated planning in agriculture and has upset the ancient system of unemployment relief which dates back at least to the time of Queen Elizabeth.

* * *

Like the cautious bather, Great Britain isn't taking the plunge all at once into the unplumbed seas of these new ventures. Even its trend toward tariffs is being developed slowly. There is an Import Duties Advisory Committee which investigates the claims of each industry to be protected. Some of the requests have been incontinently turned down. Others are under investigation.

While the manufacturing industries are being helped through tariffs, agriculture is being fed with quotas and subsidies. Imported bacon and wheat have already been restricted by quotas. The meat industry, because of certain obligations to the Dominions under the Ottawa treaties, is being fattened temporarily on a subsidy. Home-grown flour, too, gets a subsidy, in addition to the quota for imported wheat.

Meanwhile, home agricultural production is being completely revolutionized. No longer can the individual farmer grow what he likes, and sell as, or where, he pleases. His permissible output of milk and bacon is fixed in advance. So is the price. So is the agency to which he must sell these commodities. There is now a "Pig Marketing Board," and a "Milk Marketing Board," both of them closely supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Soon there are to be similar boards for meat, potatoes and poultry. Reorganization commissions are already at work in these industries. One reads little about them in the papers. Then suddenly, one day, a new bill is announced in Parliament and a few weeks later a further stage in England's peaceful revolution has been democratically accomplished.

It is worth noting, moreover, that this fundamental change from individualism to coöperation is being made with the approval of the farming industry.

* * *

England's third silent revolution—in unemployment insurance—has only begun during the current parliamentary session. For years controversy has raged around the "dole," the "means test" and the whole system of unemployment insurance. Now the method of administering the system has been transferred to a national body known portentously as the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Commissioners.

This body will see both to the distribution of the contributory insurance money—the miscalled "dole"—to people out of work and to the payment of relief to those who have been out of work so long that they are no longer eligible for insurance money. Part of the money for relief will still be found by the districts in accordance with the number of unemployed they contain, but the state will have the disposal of it. This means doing away with local bodies which have been functioning for centuries.

Much of the detail of the new plan has been left to the commissioners to work out. How important their job is can be seen from the fact that Sir Henry Betterton, the Minister who piloted the new law through the House of Commons, has given up his place in the Cabinet to become chairman of the commission. He has got to construct an entirely fresh organization for unemployment relief, supervise the formation of hundreds of local assistance committees to take over the work done by other bodies which have been extinguished by the new law. Finally, he and his colleagues will have to act as a court of appeal from decisions of these new committees.

Here, then, are three major revolutions in progress under that effete system known as parliamentarism. And as for the minor ones since the present session began, they include an entirely new set of road traffic regulations, the nationalization of all oil found beneath the soil of Britain—and a reduction in the income tax. Can any dictatorship show a better record? Or as good?

[Tomorrow in the Wide Horizon, Felix Morley will discuss America's joining the International Labor Organization.]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

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Drawn by Violet Oakley

"FROM HER FAYRE EYES HE TOOK COMMANDËMENT." (Edmund Spenser: *The Faerie Queene*)

Clipping the Wings of Fear

By Rufus Steele

FEAR ISN'T THE HIDDEN secret in a man's heart he usually believes it to be. Fear seems to travel. It emanates from a man and affects other men. An epidemic of fear might even be traced back, if the facts could be clearly discerned, to a few men or finally to one. Evidence accumulates that men will come to study the question of how to avoid infecting one another with their dreads. The study may bring, first of all, startling disclosures as to the extent of the harm that is ignorantly done. But the very disclosures will initiate correction. When fear's wings are recognized they will be ready for the clipping. When fear's nature is understood—when it is seen as a patent unreality falsely imposed upon human existence—fear will be ripening to its annihilation.

Charles Kellogg, child and confidant of the deep woods, let me peep into the volume of strange things few men know and all the woods folk appear to know about fear. It began one day when we had halted at a mountain spring to refill our canteens. A tenderfoot from the city emerged from the forest ranger's shack and his curious hobble brought out the fact that he had had a mix-up with a rattlesnake.

"Biggest old diamond-back you ever saw," he rehearsed the affair for us, "with a stench that just naturally smelled to high heaven."

"But the natural odor of a rattlesnake is like that of sweet apples," quietly Kellogg contradicted.

"Not this one! I tell you the smell of the brute that struck me was awful," protested the tenderfoot. "The two men who found him after he left me and shot him will tell you the same story."

"I'll tell you the whole story," Kellogg elucidated. "That sweet-smelling old snake bore you no instinctive ill will. He simply felt the fear that began to pour out of you as soon as you spied him and by the time he nipped you the fear odor he was giving off was as evil to you as yours was to him."

The bitten one stared in open-mouthed wonder for a moment. "You mean to say fear in a man is something that can send out an evil, arousing odor?" he exclaimed. "Let's sit on this log by the spring. You and I have got to talk out some things."

Kellogg has talked out things with many persons who were ripe for such talking. He has shown them

not only the carrying power, but the baselessness of most fear. He has seen the snake fear of scores of them dissolve and disappear. Some who spent a season with him signed a non-aggression pact with the reptiles, whose supersensitivity to human fear they now understood to be nature's way of compensating for the lack of legs. I have seen some rather convincing evidence — photographs of persons who had learned to dissipate this fear posing with tranquil rattlers in their hands. When fear was nullified no vestige of enmity remained.

Once I enticed Kellogg into a zoo, although he abhors zoos. Keepers were scraping and scrubbing in their honest effort to make the cages as sweet as a Dutch kitchen's floor.

"And they'll scrub tomorrow and the next day and every day and this animal jail will go on sending up its dreadful smell," Kellogg said. "Yet these animals are not unclean. I've known all of these species in their native haunts and you get no odor like this. It's the fear odor given off by their bodies we smell and shall always smell as long as they remain the fear-filled captives of their arch-enemy man."

"Surely fear leaves them," I argued. "Watch those monkeys and bears taking peanuts through the bars."

"But under their fur the captive animals rarely cease to quake," Kellogg maintained. "If they could rid themselves of their own fear they would be re-infected by the fear emanating from the visitors who gape at them. You'll never find anything less than the antithesis of attar of roses in a zoo. Or, strictly speaking, there'll be no change in zoo smells until there has been a change in men's hearts."

It is not, one learns, the blustering courage a man pretends that gives him his standing among the peering denizens of the woods. They sniff the wind that blows their way and know him for what he is. Some of the larger animals are said to be fickle-minded because no one knows whether they are going to flee from a man, attack him, or nonchalantly allow him to pass. But how startled the man would be if he knew that he himself often inspires the treatment he receives. It is the man's own wholesome redolence, says Kellogg, that permits him to pass in peace, or the noxious effluvium of his own apprehensiveness that communicates panic and causes the beast to attack him or to flee.

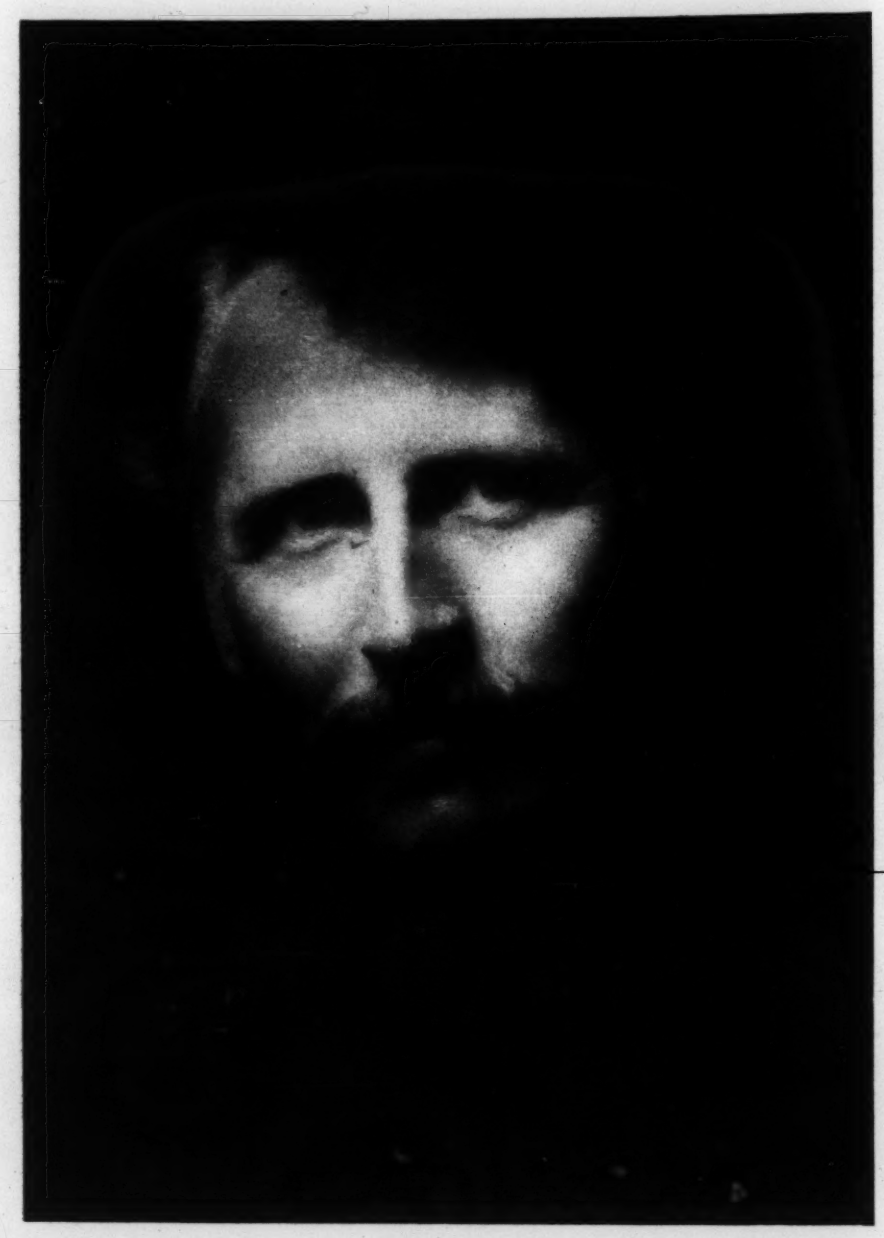
Wild animals live more by the nostril than by the eye. Every breeze that stirs brings to the woods creature the latest edition of the only newspaper he requires. Nature understands. Thus the newly born fawn or fox, when the mother leaves it to seek her food, lies quietly in the nest as preying animals nose past the clump and never know the tender morsel is there. The little one as yet knows no fear, does not give off any exhalation to attract hunger's relentless claw and jaw. Sometimes the mother, growing apprehensive with danger's approach, will swiftly slink away from her young, not to promote her own safety but the babe's. Barnum must have glimpsed something of a great truth in the natural world. The famous showman sought to prove the literal interpretation of the Scriptures by thrusting a lamb into a lion's cage. Nothing happened, except that presently both lion and lamb went to sleep. But it was only a very young lamb that could gaze in unquivering wonder at a king of beasts which opened his jaws not to snap or to roar, but disinterestedly to yawn.

In one of his retreats Kellogg found opportunity to serve feathered mothers who were not proving equal to their problem. Nests that converted a certain hedge into something like a bird apartment house were not producing the broods they should because snakes were finding them and taking heavy toll of the eggs. The observer of this not uncommon tragedy became convinced that the bird mothers, in their terror, were themselves sending out to the crawling enemy all the directions he needed to find the nests and cause that thing they greatly feared to come upon them. Would it be possible to throw a screen about that disastrous maternal fear? Pungent moth balls were hung deftly among the nests. The hatching birds gave little evidence of being disturbed. But thereafter the snakes acted as though eggs, like oysters, could go completely out of season.

Experimentation of this kind was not limited to the still, mysterious forest. In the days when Kellogg himself was a stage performer, thrilling audiences with his appealing ritual of woodcraft, he knew Franchuli and his trained polar bear Franchette. One day, between shows, Franchuli burst into the dressing room and collapsed on a couch.

"I am ruined!" the little bear master moaned. "Franchette went crazy while learning the new trick on the skates and bit me. It was terrible getting her back in the cage. She growls when I come near. To save the act I must work her again at once, and I can't. She would kill me. Franchette is loco."

Kellogg drew long breaths. His nose,



CHARLES KELLOGG — Arthur Rice

with an intelligent sensitivity unknown to human beings who eat meat, told him much. Soon he had pieced together the whole story. The trainer had lost his nerve, his fright had infected the bear, and now the animal had him terrified. Franchuli must win back to mastery immediately or never, but he would have to be subduing his own fear at the same time and the odor of him might easily make Franchette untractable, dangerous. Kellogg sent out for oil of pennyroyal and made the man rub his body from head to heel with the exceedingly fragrant stuff. In an hour, huge, cream-colored Franchette was skating her head off, with diminutive Franchuli roaring his orders to her in the exultation of recaptured command.

In the Kellogg theory it is the coming of men and their incessant fear into any woods domain that makes all the difference in the world in the woods' denizens. Where men come in regularly to work their savage will, he finds that the animals manifest fear, cruelty, ruthlessness, death. In the virgin forest where man is nearly unknown, the very atmosphere of life is different. The larger animals, like the smaller ones, do not show any disposition to flee from Kellogg; neither do they attack him nor threaten to do so. Respecting their priority, he sometimes spends a week or two on a platform in a tree observing their ways. Or he moves quietly through the woods and along the lake edges with his camera. He sets up an atmosphere of assurance by trilling with astonishing similitude the songs of the more timid birds. He sees and hears plenty to start him wrestling with big problems he feels men should be able to solve. Where men have broken no trails he finds no skeletons, no torn carcasses; he has found his fancy suggesting that in such an unmarred sanctuary even carnivorous animals might be finding some way to subsist without preying upon one another. That is fancy, to be sure, but this much he knows: man brings in fear, and fear brings in blight.

It was in the primitive woods that Kellogg learned strange things of the effect upon the animals of fear's antithesis, love. His experiments were numerous and sometimes intricate. He found response to this quality, but the response, for a time, did not appear to be uniformly forthcoming. The mystery cleared for him, he explains, when he learned that even to the woods there are two kinds of love—sentimental love, upon which animal instinct does not set the stamp of trustworthiness, and the actual heart love when fear has been cast out, which does win animal confidence. He says it was this last mentioned type of love which his friends John Muir and John Burroughs possessed, and nothing less than this quality, he is quite sure, could have qualified Henry Savage Landor for his famous walk, unarmed, through the jungles of Africa.

What he learned in the woods has led Kellogg to study the effect of fear among human beings in their own haunts. He says the freer and cleaner a man's thinking the less the emanation that will come from his body. Even ordinary perspiration can be more the result of mental tension than of bodily activity. The perfect thinker, above fear and human passion, might, if he chose, Kellogg maintains, come near to dispensing with a bathtub.

Kellogg tells not only of the effect of fear, but of the distinctive odor of this fear or that one. Where a number of persons are expressing the same apprehensive emotion, it is possible for nostrils as extraordinarily sensitive as his to draw definite conclusions from the collective expression. There are certain types of public institutions he could instantly identify even if led into them blindfolded.

"A friend took me into the gallery of a gymnasium on the top floor of his great department store," says Kellogg recounting an experience. "He wished to show me the poetry of motion half a thousand clerks put into their daily drill. While the clerks in their gym suits were gathering, my nostrils got a considerably mixed expression of their apprehensions and their struggles. My host must have felt something he couldn't analyze, for he remarked that it was a warm day and that he wished there was a window he could open. Then the director appeared, music started to play, the clerks dropped into their places and the drill began. The performers loved the brisk game and gave it all their thought. In two minutes the elements in the atmosphere floating up to us had completely changed. It was as though my friend had got a window open, a window looking down into a garden. The new atmosphere held until the drill was over and the class was dismissed. Then those who had participated reverted to the thoughts that had come with them onto the floor and the air was freighted once more with their vague or definite apprehensions."

This experience, while clearly establishing a point, was not exactly new with Kellogg. Times almost without number he had gauged the fears expressed by an audience before him in a theater, has reduced fear to the vanishing point as he drew the spectators into contemplation of his woods magic.

And to what unfamiliar and arresting conclusions are the disclosures here recorded likely to carry us along? Charles Kellogg, in placid retreat at his home among the live oaks below a California hilltop, smiles and shakes his head. He is a woodsman rather than a philosopher, he maintains—a reporter rather than an interpreter of the things he has found in nature.

Drawing our own conclusions, if we are to accept the Kellogg premises, it would seem that we are soon to witness wide changes in our behavior. Men infect animals with their fear, men infect one another. A fear that bows a man with misgivings and dread may not have sprung, as he assumes, from reasoned motivation in his own thought, but may actually be an extraneous thing wafted to him from a neighbor. And as he sees that fear is pure trick stuff when it comes upon him from another, may he not begin to see it as always trick stuff, even when it rises out of suggestions within himself? Fear is a false thing, a shadow men will come presently to understand. Kellogg's discoveries make it a little easier to let in the light where the shadow hides. Among men, as among animals, love is the antithesis and antidote of fear.

Drawing our own conclusions, we begin to see that much of prevalent, disastrous thinking may have spread on these fear wings. A man may send apprehension through a neighborhood, the neighborhood through a state, and a state through the nation. Perhaps the unchecked fear of a few nations drove the present pall across the world. And as we see how the thing was done, we shall know how better to go about its undoing.

Drawing our own conclusions, one envisages the corrective task that lies ahead of society. It is a huge task, but the understanding of its nature and purpose will give to the undertaking a singular inspiration. It is difficult to think in terms of the whole human family, which seems to be involved in this matter; but it is not difficult to think of one's individual duty as presently it may be made plain to him. He may be enlisting in the sturdy business of searching out and dissipating by whatever mental and spiritual means he can command every odorous and winged fear that might go out from him to disturb and menace his neighbor. And in serving his neighbor he may find that he is serving well himself, to the end that fear, apprehended and exposed, shall lose its ancient power to color and misguide his thought—shall lose its power to curtail his birthright of dominion.

Sizing Up Canada's New Deal

Checking Its Course by the Roosevelt Experiment, the Dominion Government Embarks Upon a Bold Adventure in Social Planning and Economic Control

By Bruce Hutchison

IF IT WERE NOT for customs and immigration officers, the foreigner would never recognize the boundary at the 49th parallel, for life in Canada and the United States seems identical. But let him go to Ottawa and Washington in these times of change and crisis and he will never suppose that they are the capitals of neighboring nations. Least of all will he suspect, after observing the outside differences between them, that both are moving in the same general direction, without fully realizing it themselves.

Ottawa, with its grim Gothic towers, looks old, deliberate, hostile to change. Compared with it, Washington's Capitol—with glistening dome and white columns—seems somehow young and unworldly, Hellenic almost, like a Greek temple set among the trees. In Congress, men talk casually as neighbors among themselves, with scant formality and usually, in hot weather, without their waistcoats. In the Canadian Parliament, a crushing dignity prevails, regardless of the temperature; everyone talks in a kind of lush, inflated parliamentary idiom; the speaker wears silk knee breeches and is treated like a minor god. Washington moves and changes quickly. Ottawa moves slowly and grudgingly and, after moving, can usually convince itself that it has never moved at all.

Those outward differences explain why the impact of these times was late in hitting Canada, why the tail of the cyclone has just reached Ottawa, a year after it struck Washington. Canada, having stoutly resisted the whole idea for four years, at last is beginning to get its new deal, the undoubted child of the Roosevelt experiment, but bred into the Canadian tradition—the cautious, slow-moving tradition which comes from the solid French who founded the country and the Scotch who settled it.

Outwardly the brave show of the Canadian Parliament goes on, but beneath, politics is in confusion, parties are divided on fundamentals, no one knows what economic line Canada is going to follow. This is a new and bewildering experience, for up to now Canadian politics has been an extremely simple and somewhat primitive business. Elections have usually been fought on the obvious question of higher or lower tariffs and everything went on well enough.

But in the last few years two incredible things have appeared—the economic crisis, ruinous to Canada's foreign trade, on which it depended almost completely, and the New Deal in Washington. The former was understandable enough, or its effect was. But the New Deal was an appalling thing which Canadian politics, deeply conservative at heart, instinctively fought off as long as it could.

In the end, the New Deal, suddenly dramatizing those tremendous changes in the world at large from which Canada had tried to isolate itself, suddenly making practical politics of what had been only theory and textbook stuff, broke through the great stone walls of Parliament Hill almost overnight. It is this effort to interpret the significance of the New Deal into the terms of Canadian life that has lifted Canada violently out of its old and comfortable rut into a new road, leading no one knows where.

Stripped of all trimmings, the new thing which has come out of Washington—or so it seems to Canadians—is the idea of economic control and planning through government. Already that idea has penetrated so deeply into Canadian life as to make over some of its chief economic machinery. Without any real plan, Canada is building a New Deal of its own, and, as in the United States, no one can foresee the end of it.

The clearest effect so far is the bewilderment of politics. The government of the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett was elected, as usual, on the simple tariff issue. It was going to bring about recovery in the orthodox Conservative Party fashion. But this year the Conservative ministry, the high priest of big business and powerful finance, suddenly swung to the left with a program which bears the unmistakable mark of Roosevelt all over it and which is becoming more radical every day.

On the other hand, the Liberal Party, the historic party of revolt and radicalism, finds itself fighting these reforms as too radical, as threatening our parliamentary institutions. But in actual fact, as everyone in Canadian politics knows, both parties are split down the middle by this new and larger issue, the issue of social planning and control. There are planners and antiplanners in both parties and after the next election, within the twelvemonth, these issues will all have to be fought out in Parliament, whichever party wins.

To the average Canadian, the confusion of the politicians is not important. He is interested in results as they affect him. The results of the new trend already have been revolutionary but little noted in the excitements of these days.

First there is the establishment of a central bank which, by the way, revealed the confusion of politics more clearly than ever. For while the Liberal Party was protesting against governmental interference in economics in other spheres, it demanded a state-owned central bank, while the Government insisted that it must be privately owned.

Second, there is the Government's drive against unfair practices in industries of all sorts—a drive modeled on NRA lines, to be continued vigorously during the next few months. With further investigations, it is bound to result in drastic regulatory legislation.

Third, there is a public works program, a modest version of the PWA.

Fourth, and most important, there is the new marketing act, under which the Government can completely direct the basic industries of agriculture, forestry and fishing, externally and internally. Indeed, were the products of the mines added to the act, the Socialists of Parliament say it would provide the complete framework of a socialist state. This act is such a fundamental departure in policy that the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, says it "destroys all that we have been taught to cherish as the essence of British liberty."

In the United States, which has grown used to the progress of a peaceful revolution and inured to sudden upheavals, these changes in Canada may appear slight. But compared with Canadian politics and economics to date, they are staggering in their possibilities. They have given an entirely new direction to affairs which no one could foresee even a year ago.

The basic issue before Canada as it rapidly approaches one of the most important elections in its history is no longer the old tariff issue. While what may be roughly called social planning, for want of a better name, may not crystallize in the campaign, because it is so confusing that politicians will do their best to evade it, the issue nevertheless is basic. That issue, in one way or another, impinges on all the large questions before the country. Until the question is settled, whether Canada is to attempt planning on the American model, it is impossible to settle any of these other issues finally. Tariffs, foreign trade, the agrarian problem, the regulation of industry, banking, monetary reform—all these things, which will occupy Canada's next Parliament, involve that larger question, whether the nation's economy shall be planned and directed through the central government or not.

What will come out of all this no one can yet foresee. The fact that Canada has swung to the Liberal Party in provincial elections, that the Conservative Government of Mr. Bennett certainly could not be reëlected today, means little, in a fundamental, economic sense. It merely involves party labels. The government which emerges from the election—perhaps this autumn, perhaps next spring—will face the new issues at every turn. It will meet them in the demand of the farmers for legal control of prices and marketing, in the plea of Canadian business men for codes and standards of fair dealing, in the present wave of feeling in favor of monetary reform, and in the universal insistence that jobs, not doles, must be found for the unemployed.

What happens in the end will depend largely on the outcome of the great experiment in the United States. An early return to prosperity might alter all these new currents and put the country back into its old ways, temporarily, at least. But the important thing, far bigger than parties or individuals, far more significant than the confusion of politicians, is that the Canadian people have embarked, though cautiously and with misgivings, on this new thing that has come out of Washington. Once embarked on a project of that kind, no matter what party may be in office a year hence, it will be difficult, perhaps impossible, to get off again.

As Mr. Roosevelt said of his own country, Canada, too, is "on its way."

TURNING THE SPOTLIGHT ON THE SOURCE OF CANADA'S NEW DEAL
Parliament Buildings, Victory Tower in the Center, Illuminated by Floodlights From East and West Blocks.

"Home, Sweet Home"—in Shantytown

A Temporary Suburb of American Society, Where Courage Triumphs Over Poverty

By Kate M. Archibald

SHANTYTOWN, WHICH HAS edged its way into the environs of many of our large cities during these latter years, and which is often described as "an indictment on our present civilization," may be, instead, an expression of the new ideology of greater humaneness and social service, characteristic of the period.

Such shanty communities would hardly have been tolerated in the spic and span days of 1929 even if there had been as great a need of them then. Since that time so many have felt the threat of homelessness that there has developed a kindlier attitude toward the homeless.

One of the largest of such settlements is situated on an abandoned wartime shipyard site, close to the down-town section in a large American city. Its first attempt at colonization four years ago was indignantly burned; since that time it has been allowed to stay and grow and multiply.

Police officers who used to run the present shanty dwellers out of their "jungles" and out of the railroad yards now coöperate with them in working out the welfare of Shantytown. A railroad company, erstwhile foe, now sends word to "the boys" to come down and salvage the wood from wrecked freight cars; apartment house proprietors let them come with their pushcarts and take away piles of magazines left by the tenants; a water-front fish dealer has a surplus of fish and sends word to the men to come and get it; a large radio dealer donates a radio and loudspeaker, which is installed in the center of the shack village.

The theme of Shantytown is salvage. The men are salvaged and the city's refuse is salvaged. The huts are built of packing boxes, corrugated tin from the public dump, discarded bits of lumber, and flattened-out tins. Indeed some idea of permanent value in community planning might be gained here, a way to utilize surplus material for the welfare of surplus men, salvage for salvage.

The men make their way by various methods, the most common one being the sale of waste paper and cardboard. Most of them have handmade pushcarts with which they gather salvaged material. Cardboard boxes and corrugated paper are collected nightly by these men and their pushcarts.

Some have handmade rowboats in which they fish or gather driftwood; some of them salvage enough wood to sell to others; some get odd jobs; and all of them salvage something. Collecting surplus vegetables along produce row is one source of food supply. Most of them share or exchange commodities with friends.

Illustrated by Ruth Kreps

"LET'S PLANT SOME ROSES 'ROUND THE DOOR!"

They are not lazy men. A lazy man might exist on the bread line but not in Shantytown where he must "rustle" his shelter, fuel and food. Some of the men are on public relief, but even with this small sum they must eke out additional supply in some way.

These men are not altogether new nor altogether a product of unemployment. The West, with its preponderance of single, itinerant laborers, has usually had its seasonal migration of workers. Heretofore they have gathered in their "jungles" until the changed attitude of recent years has allowed them to build homes.

It is not sacrilege to call their shacks "homes" for it is plain that they are home people, that they have all had homes and that all want homes. Each little window, for instance, has some erstwhile ruffled curtain and many are adorned with a posy in a pot, real or artificial. Some have kewpies or other dollies on the window sill. Without undue sentimentalizing, most of these men are the answer to that plaintive query of the '80s, "Where is my wandering boy tonight?"

Of architecture there is no end. As most of the builders started from scratch with "no saw, no hammer, no nothing," the results are the product, not of planning, but of the "Yankeest" of ingenuity. Each little shack is different, bristling with individuality of workmanship, material and design.

Some are ornamented with discarded gingerbread trim and lighted with diamond-pane windows from old front hails, even stained glass; some have tiny porches; others are painted in gay colors as far as the paint from discarded cans held out; some are as striped as zebras; many are trimmed with lattice work; and others are gay with discarded tin signs of fountain drinks and tooth paste. Some flaunt a bit of awning; some are enclosed with fences.

Most of them are barnacled with ells built on to the original first structure, a woodshed or sleeping quarters for a pal. All are made interesting by the use of gadgets made from necessity and the material at hand. A rather typical contrivance is the top of a square tin can with a stout handle, nailed to a door where it makes a shiny and ornamental door opener with something of the appearance of a knocker.

The little dwellings are often indicative of the occupant. Coming upon a tiny, whitewashed cabin with a comical little window box and a stove outside because it is too hot to have it inside, one is not surprised to find the door filled with a smiling Negro. A fancy little trinket of a house with much lattice and a toy dormer window with frilly curtains belongs, of course, to Filipinos. A neat, substantial shack with wood piled thriftily and a little vegetable garden belongs to a man with an old English name who has followed structural iron work.

Interiors are fully as indicative, and a sailor who has sailed around the world several times naturally has a built-in bed to simulate a bunk in a ship. The interior of his tiny dwelling is bound to be shipshape with "Home, Sweet Home" on the wall and a shelf for an alarm clock under which is hung scissors and a pin cushion.

The stoves are as numerous as the houses; they are usually built on brick or cement foundations and utilize oil containers, gutter pipes and the heavy ice cans used on freight cars, for the fire box.

The desire for a garden, for a tree growing, is everywhere apparent. One man says with a wide sweep of his arm that he is going to have roses, he will have his cottage covered with them, and then inquires anxiously if one plants the seeds, or how. One cottage is entered by what looks, from a distance, like a rose arbor but turns out to be a willow twisted into an arch. The willow is a gracious and democratic friend in Shantytown.

Shantytown, however, is never attractive; even the best kept corner of it is still ugly with the inevitable discharm of poverty. All of beauty there is the courage and thrift and fidelity to manhood that is found.

All manner of men live there. "You'll find good and bad, same's you do everywhere." A small minority are dole-minded and have succumbed to the baneful influence of the dump. But the majority are fully aware that they are living subnormally and they still retain the American workingman's standard of living. Three years ago they were far more bitter about their condition than they are today. The smile of the new ideology has warmed away what was only the veneer of hate.

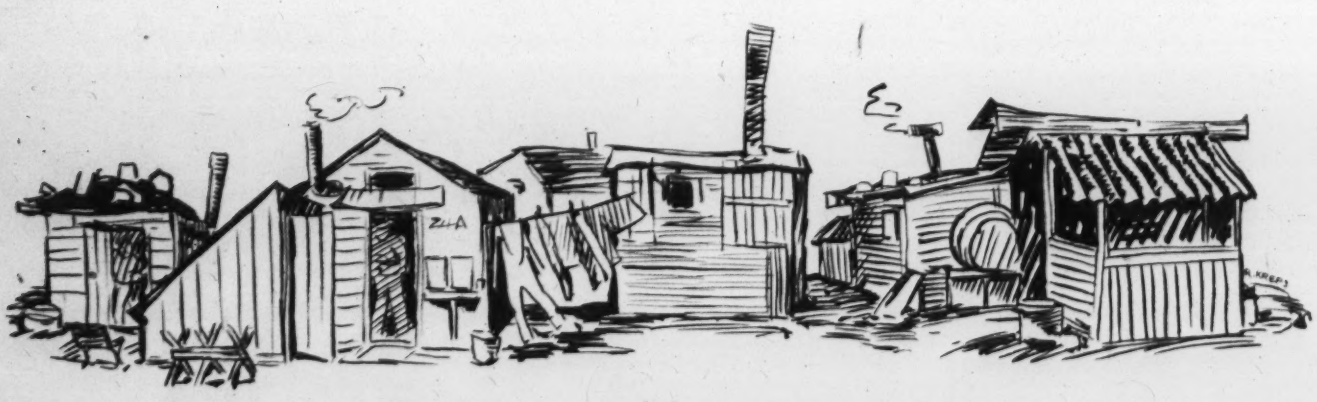
One thing that explains Shantytown as it is found at the present time is that it is filled largely with older men. The Civilian Conservation Corps has taken many of the younger men and others have "gone out to the works."

Otherwise they have the mellowed outlook of those who have passed the period of violent opinions and now see and talk philosophically. They know their economics and are fully aware that labor's buying power is as necessary to recovery as man power. As one of them puts it, "When they shut us out, they shut themselves out."

Shantytown is only temporary and desirably so. And yet, like all emergency phenomena made necessary by the depression, it has the nucleus of a permanent reform. The "shanty" phase of these villages needs to pass, but the "home" idea to remain for those whose greatest shortcoming is that they have no work and especially for those whom industry seems to have thrown into discard.

A home town, but not a concentration camp; emphatically not if the men themselves have any choice; better their shabby shacks, they say, than any regimented quarters, however comfortable.

The majority of these men are like the one who explained simply that he had "followed the woods, the mines and the rivers clean across the continent"; they have had a large share in massing the nation's wealth; most of them have earned the right to a bit of land, a little garden to putter about in, a place to sit in the sunshine, a fig tree under which to build a mite of a home.



INDIVIDUALITY MEANS MORE TO MEN THAN REGIMENTED ROWS

Progress Toward a New World Order

An Englishman Calls On His Nation to Lead in Averting War

By Dr. Maxwell Garnett

Secretary of the League of Nations Union, London

"PHEW! THAT'S A NASTY LEAK. THANK GOODNESS IT'S NOT AT OUR END OF THE BOAT" © Inter-Europa Press
A Drawing by the Distinguished London Cartoonist, David Low, to Illustrate the Interdependence of Nations.

WITH WAR ONCE MORE in full view, even if it is still far off, it may seem overoptimistic to speak of progress toward a new world order. But we remember the 10,000,000 dead and the 20,000,000 wounded who paid the price for permanent peace. Their sacrifice led to the greatest forward step ever taken in the political history of mankind. They made it possible to take great strides toward world government and, in particular, to establish the peace machinery of the League of Nations. There are many of their generation, both men and women, who are determined to keep that machinery going; to repair the damage lately done to it; to strengthen it; and, ultimately, it may be, to render it irresistible.

Let us inspect the damage and see what it amounts to.

The failure during the last two years to restrain Japanese aggression and to fulfill our promises to preserve the territorial integrity of China has, for the present, put an end to Japan's active membership in the League. It has also reduced to a low ebb the faith of the nations in one another's readiness to apply the League's principle of "pooled security."

This, in turn, has had grave reactions upon the work of the Disarmament Conference. All along, the Conference has depended for its success upon its being able to achieve equality for Germany, security for France and economy for all. Substantial disarmament was rendered difficult, if not impossible, by the lack of confidence in "pooled security," that is in the readiness of the members of the League to come to the rescue of one of their number in case, after disarming, it should become the victim of aggression. The diminishing prospect of substantial disarmament led to the withdrawal of Germany, first from the Conference and then, after a temporary return to it, from active membership in the League itself.

Germany's withdrawal was followed by a threat from Italy to reconsider the question of her membership in the League. Italy's withdrawal would have meant that only Great Britain and France, among the great powers, would remain active members of the League's Council. Even so, the League would still be stronger than any possible combination against it. The United States is not going to join forces with Japan to wreck the League; nor Soviet Russia with Germany; and Italy is not prepared to take up arms against Great Britain. The remaining loyal members of the League have, therefore, nothing to fear if they can be relied upon to fulfil their obligations under the Covenant and to use the strength of all for the defense of each. That is the only way to preserve peace; and the preservation of peace is the most vital interest of every one among them.

Thus it is clear that the present situation, with all its dangers, is not yet desperate. Hope need not be abandoned. Another world war can be prevented. What should now be done? And by whom?

There can be no doubt about the answer to this last question. Of all the loyal members of the League, the United Kingdom has the most to gain and the most to lose in the Far East. The United Kingdom has also the greatest influence with Germany and with Italy. If Great Britain were relied upon to join in collective action, organized by the League, against an aggressor, France would have that sense of security which would render all-round disarmament possible. Disarmament, in turn, would help to restore confidence; and an atmosphere of mutual trust would destroy the noxious weed of economic nationalism which has nearly stifled international trade. However you look at it, Great Britain occupies the key position in the world today. It is for Great Britain to make the first move and give the lead for which the world is waiting.

What ought that lead to be? First, as regards Italy, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom should let it be known that the British people would welcome any scheme for strengthening and improving the League by bringing in the United States and Russia, by making the League's machinery for treaty revision practically effective, and by satisfying the demand for separating the Covenant from the other provisions of the peace treaties of 1919. Signor Mussolini should be asked to state the main outlines of any such scheme he may have in mind. And he should be made to understand that Great Britain will have nothing to do with any plan for eliminating or diminishing the influence of those small states which are among the League's most loyal members.

Then, as regards Germany, the British Government should propose the all-round abolition, within a period of say five years, of every type of armament which has been forbidden to Germany since 1919 (heavy artillery, tanks, warships over 10,000 tons, submarines and war planes). Herr Hitler has more than once declared that such a plan would be acceptable to Germany. If it were generally adopted, it would go far toward providing equality for Germany so far as armaments are concerned; and it would do so by disarmament instead of by rearmament, thus strengthening instead of weakening the League's peace machinery.

But Germany is claiming equality of rights in respect of matters other than armaments. "The maintenance of justice" as well as "a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations" is binding upon all states-members of the League. This double duty requires that treaties (including the Treaty of Versailles), in so far as they have become inapplicable or seem to constitute obstacles to international good will, shall be reconsidered and modified. The British Government would do well to make proposals—possibly those suggested by the League of Nations Union—for working the machinery of treaty revision provided by Article XIX of the Covenant. That is not to say that the present is a suitable time for rewriting the settlement of 1919, but there should be no delay in constructing practical means for removing injustice whenever the appropriate moment arrives.

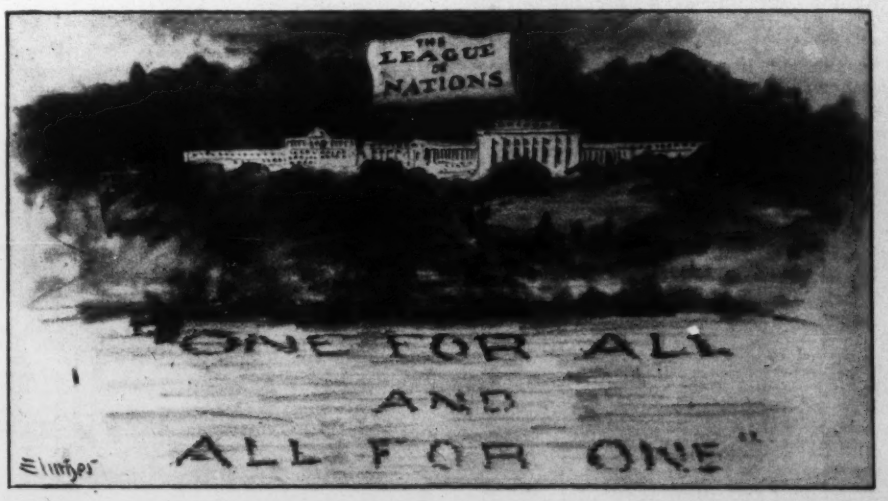
If, however, a revival of confidence is to render practicable both treaty revision and the all-round abolition of the weapons forbidden to Germany, there must be an end of fear lest war shall again be used as an instrument of national policy to upset treaty obligations. To that end "the principle of collective action must supersede in the minds of the nations that of individual defense." Britain cannot reduce her navy, nor France her army, unless we can rely upon other countries to join in protecting British trade routes and French territory. What others must do for us, we must be willing to do for them. No one doubts that the French are willing. The British Government should make sure that no one doubts British willingness either. We cannot have peace without responsibility.

Finally, as regards the United States and Soviet Russia, the Government in London would do well to take its stand on the Briand-Kellogg Pact. Without accepting Lord Howard's plan in its entirety, the British Government might propose that the Kellogg Pact powers (including the two great non-members of the League, in addition to Japan, Germany, Italy and all the active members of the League) should undertake first to confer immediately in the event of any breach, or threatened breach, of the Pact; and second, to exclude the goods of any Pact-breaker from the markets of the world. Such a conference would naturally take place in Geneva where most of the signatories of the Pact meet as members of the League. The League's secretariat would naturally perform the administrative duties connected with the summoning, conduct and decisions of the conference. And if the Pact-breaker, resenting the economic boycott, used armed force against any member of the League, the other members would come to the rescue with collective action organized by the League. If the non-member signatories of the Pact did not coöperate in the collective use of force, there would, at least, be no question of their neutrality.

His Majesty's ministers may hesitate to give such a lead as this because they are not sure that public opinion in Britain is prepared for so bold a policy. But they are unduly fearful if they suppose that their support of the League will lose them the support of the British people. Indeed, when the League seems to fail, it is not the League's machinery but the politicians' will to work it that is generally at fault.

There is, however, some excuse for ministerial timidity. In all countries there are powerful forces opposed to the League and to world order. But other forces are at work on the constructive side. The League of Nations societies, for example, are persuading many people that self-centered nationalism is as incompatible with prosperity as it is with peace; that the choice before the world is the League or international anarchy; and that international anarchy means war.

The nations today are like persons afloat in a boat upon the sea. The boat is leaky and the sea is stormy. It is useless for some of the great powers, as in David Low's cartoon, to congratulate themselves that they are in the bow and that the worst leak is down aft, so that the boat will sink stern first. We are indeed all in the same boat, and, if the boat sinks, we shall perish together. It is our vital interest that we should pull together for our world instead of pulling in opposite directions for rival states and rival parties.



Birth Rates and Politics

Keep the Cradle Rocking, Is the Demand of Dictators Who Interpret Upward Curves on Nations' Population Graphs in Terms of Increasing Man Power and Security

By M. Gordon Fraser

Drawn by Karmode

THE OLD SAYING that "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world" has taken on a political significance these days.

Statesmen in many parts of the civilized world, anxious for their country's place in the sun, have been loudly crying for more and busier cradles. It is indeed a vital fact in the international situation that the modern tendency toward decline in the rate at which population increases has become a major factor of national apprehension. Conversely, when by any means the birth rate is made to rise, the added man power is reflected in a feeling of greater political security in certain national consciousnesses.

Such an attitude is a strange reversal of the cry of half a century ago when the world was still under the influence of the Malthusian theory of approaching overpopulation. No longer is there a fear that population will outrun the means of subsistence. The starving masses predicted by the Malthusites have not come upon us—not at any rate in the expected way. Where there is lack of sustenance today it is not because there are too many mouths to feed. Production still outruns population. Indeed it has forged further ahead than ever before. It is the distribution system of the world that has lagged.

Yet in point of mere statistics, it has been estimated that if the present rate of increase continues, the world will have no less than 6,000,000,000 people to feed, clothe and house by the year 2100—less than 170 years in the future. That number is regarded as about as many as the old earth can comfortably cater for unless its soil is taught to yield more bountiful crops than it does at present.

Today, however, the total world population is only about 1,900,000,000. But, even if the limit of expansion should actually be put at a later date than A. D. 2100, it is nevertheless indisputable that while populations still tend to increase, the world persists in remaining much the same size.

* * *

Since the time of the Rev. T. R. Malthus, whose centenary comes this year, the natural rate of increase has slowed down considerably. Indeed, in 1929, France and Estonia both recorded a net decrease in their populations. The latest figures, however, show an annual increase for every country in the world for which statistics are available.

The birth rate today varies astonishingly in different countries. In European Russia it was as high as 42.7 per 1000 in 1928. In Sweden in the same year it was 16.1; in the United Kingdom, 17.2. There are no later figures for Russia, but in the other two countries there has been a further decline, and their figures for 1931 were the lowest in Europe. By reason of a low mortality rate, however, their net natural increase was above that of France, Estonia and Austria.

Poland with a net increase of over 470,000 in a population of 32,000,000 was catching up to Germany in 1931 at the rate of 170,000 a year although the total population of Germany was twice as large as that of Poland. Russia increased her population by over 16,000,000 in the years between 1926 and 1932. But this represents a slowing down as compared to previous periods of equal length. The net increase in the United States fell from 10.7 per 1000 in the period 1921-25 to 6.6 in 1932.

In India, on the other hand, it rose in the same years by over two per 1000 to 8.4. The ten years ending 1931 showed an increase in the Indian population of no less than 10 per cent—or 34,000,000, which is not far short of the total population of France or Italy.

The fall in the birth rate in France so dismayed the French Government that a proposal was brought forward a few years ago to grant plural votes to fathers of large families and to change the wage system so as to put a premium on the largest number of children. Whether as a result of benefits received or owing to a change in popular sentiment, or both, the French birth rate has now gone moderately up and from being the lowest in Europe is now higher than in England, Austria, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland and Germany.

France's concern in the birth rate is nothing new. Napoleon himself was an advocate of a larger population. In 1805 he prepared a decree that every seventh child should be reared at the expense of the State. The decree, however, failed to pass the Legislative Assembly.

* * *

Napoleon's unsuccessful attempt to subsidize large families pales into insignificance when compared with the efforts of two of Europe's modern dictators—Mussolini and Hitler. In Italy, not only is there a tax on bachelors, but the Duce has offered special inducements to marry and have children. Recently, on the occasion of a mass marriage when 2000 husbands led brides to the altar he provided dowries of 1000 lire for each couple—as well as sugared almonds and a surprise present from himself. In both Italy and Germany, the ruling party makes it a cardinal point of national duty to marry. Any attempt to limit the size of the family is regarded as unpatriotic as well as immoral.

In Germany, between 1900 and 1931, the birth rate sank from 36 per 1000 to 16 per 1000. The Poles, although only half as numerous as the Germans, are increasing today at more than twice the rate. If, therefore, numbers are regarded as a chief criterion of a nation's strength and importance, it is little to be wondered at that Hitler, like Mussolini, should subsidize marriages at 1000 marks apiece. The modern German wife is prohibited from accepting paid employment. She is encouraged to regard her right sphere as the home and her job as rearing a family for the greater glory and power of the German Reich.

In Italy, the latest census returns show a considerable preponderance of women over men. In 1924, the birth rate was 29 per 1000. Today, in spite of years of energetic Fascist propaganda, it is 23.8 per 1000. And the number of marriages has also declined appreciably. With Italy's place in the sun dependent, in the view of her rulers, on the maintenance of the birth rate, these figures are viewed in Rome with grave misgiving.

In England, on the other hand, where the birth rate in 1932 was 15.8 per 1000 and the mortality rate 12.3 the authorities profess no undue anxiety, although an actual decrease in population is expected within a few years if the birth rate continues to decline.

* * *

The largest population in the world is that of China, with about 450,000,000 inhabitants. Reliable statistics are lacking, but some authorities, including the Maritime Customs, put the total a good deal higher. Next to China comes India with about 360,000,000. Of the continents, Asia, with 1,105,000,000 inhabitants, has the largest population and Europe, with 475,000,000, is most densely populated. North America has 135,000,000. Africa, where statistics exist only for a small area, is estimated to have 143,000,000. Some students of vital statistics see grave future danger to the white races from the enormous numerical preponderance of the Asiatic yellows and browns.

* * *

It is difficult to compute with any accuracy the trend of population in the past. Wars, pestilence and famine were a constant check on natural increase. So was infant mortality which is still a serious, though happily a diminishing, factor. But how far deliberate birth control was practiced in bygone ages cannot be determined. Moreover, of some 6000 years of recorded history there are also thousands for which no record exists.

Even when taken, statistics in the past frequently fell very far short of a comprehensive survey. Thus, the famous English Domesday Book indicates a population of 283,242 inhabitants. But closer investigation discloses that this figure omits women, children, ecclesiastics and probably the entire population of four counties. But before we blame our forefathers, let it be remembered that deductions from available last-minute statistics point to the fact that even today only about two-thirds of the world's population is reliably accounted for.

Experience alone can show whether populations can be coaxed and cajoled into growth by the voices of dictators; or, conversely, whether the tendency of populations to increase is going to be checked by artificial and deliberate methods of control.

The Church "Comes Back" in Spain

The Specter of Clericalism, Archenemy of the State, Reappears in the Form of an Impending Papal Pact to Challenge the Constitutional Authority of the Republic

By W. Horsfall Carter

YOU CANNOT VISIT Spain today without receiving the impression that the Roman Catholic Church which was toppled off its pedestal by the revolutionary impetus of 1931 is now coming into its own again. This year, for the first time since the advent of the Republic, the traditional Holy Week ceremonies were revived in all their pomp. The Government, disregarding the protests of the political parties of the Left, has gone ahead with its negotiations for a concordat or treaty with the Vatican, and the Foreign Minister, Señor Pita Romero, has been engaged on a delicate mission in Rome as a special envoy plenipotentiary for the best part of three months without achieving any substantial results thus far.

During the Easter festivities, while the gaudily bedecked images of the Christ and the Virgin were borne along the narrow streets of Seville, amid masses of flowers and devotional candles, the populace mingled freely with the tourist crowds, as if to belie deliberately the rumors of labor unrest and anarchist violence which have been circulating. Stevedores from the docks with a gravity and dignity befitting the occasion performed their thankless task of carrying on their shoulders the cumbrous floats on which the statues rested. Individual members of "revolutionary" and syndicalist unions saw nothing incongruous in offering their services to the authorities to protect and preserve the Holy Mother from sacrilegious incidents.

The Government, of course, was taking no chances. Knowing that only the week before the wilder elements had placarded the city with bills proclaiming *Semana Roja* (Red Week), Señor Alejandro Lerroux had dispatched special motor patrols to guard the approaches, had drafted 200 extra shock police to reinforce the local corps and had even sent the Director-General of Police to supervise the policing arrangements. As it happened, there were no disorders; the youthful Home Minister, Señor Salazar Alonso, flew to Seville to witness the complete success of the Government's precautions and to pay his own personal tribute to age-old religious tradition.

These solemn yet colorful processions of the various *cofradias* (confraternities) that keep alive the flame of religious fervor are typical of Spanish Roman Catholicism. Austerity is the specific national note, contrasting with the more elaborate and theatrical ritual of Italy. But it is accompanied by crude and garish representations that match the primitive religious sentiment of the Spaniards.

One of the principal aims of the Republic established in 1931 was, of course, to put "the church" firmly in its place as a private corporation subordinate to the state like any other. To that end, by the modern and progressive constitution it was formally disestablished, its property vested in the state and only lent, so to speak, to the faithful, for purposes of worship.

But it was no part of the Republican program to blot out the signature of Roman Catholicism which is written upon every page of the national life. Was not the epithet "immaculate" applied at the outset to the bloodless transition of April, 1931—a term only natural to a people of profoundly Roman Catholic culture? Did not the Minister of Justice, Señor Fernando de los Rios, though known to be a professed atheist, when outlining the Government's proposals for suppressing the traditional clergy subsidy, affirm that "our spiritual life is saturated with religious emotion," and voice the hope that the proposed separation of church and state might lead to a spiritual strengthening?

The Republican legislation is thus to be regarded as being directed not against the church as a religious organization, but against the church as an international political power claiming to shape and direct state policy. The enemy, first, last and all the time, is clericalism, whose hold over the middle class and decadent aristocracy is still strong and whose political force, expressed through the party, *Accion Popular*, led by Señor Gil Robles, now holds the balance of power in the Cortes which was elected in December last.

The Radical Party, whereof the present Premier Ricardo Samper is a particularly able representative, stands committed to the lay state. But Señor Lerroux's electoral alliance last autumn with Right parties that are openly working for revision of Article 26 of the Constitution—the fundamental section—has placed the Radical Party in a tragic dilemma.

Thanks mainly to the realism of Señor Manuel Azaña, the new constitutional relationship of church and state is commendably free from sectarian prejudice. It represents a minimum of the anticlerical measures that have figured on the program of the Left parties for generations. The Provisional Government, headed by Señor Alcala Zamora, a practicing Roman Catholic, had to listen in 1931 to proposals that priests should be forcibly married, and to threats that if Parliament failed to expel the religious orders "the people" would rise up and set fire to convents and churches in a wave of passion beside which the incendiarist incidents of May, 1931, would be a mere ripple.

A telegram received at the Ministry of the Interior just after the Provisional Government took control was eloquent of the general feeling.

It ran: "Republic proclaimed, what shall I do with the priest?"

No doubt anticlerical excesses have occurred in remote districts where the hold of the priests had made itself particularly obnoxious. But since the Papal Nuncio, Signor Frederico Tedeschini, has all along continued his delicate task of diplomatic representation, talk of "persecution" of the church may be treated as interested propaganda. It remains true that the troubled situation about which we read in our news from Spain is due primarily not to social unrest but to the internal dissension which centers on the rôle of the church in the community's life.

Latent animosity against clericalist pretensions was stirred up by an incident in Madrid Cathedral on Feb. 13 when Señor Angel Herrera, the brilliant leader of *Accion Catolica* declared that "Catholic Spain cannot accept the law which denies the divine personality of the church and does not even grant it the rights accorded to any legitimate association." Plainly the adversaries now at grips in Spain, as in Austria, are the Vatican, as a temporal power, and organized labor—the latter bearing the standard of civil and political liberties which a somewhat benighted middle class would too readily allow to be trampled in the mud.

Not the least of the services which Señor Azaña has rendered the Republic is to have had translated, some 12 years ago, "The Bible in Spain," the work of that strange figure, George Borrow, evangelist and gypsy showman, which is still the essential *vademecum* of the English-speaking visitor to Spain. The translation made a considerable stir at the time, and is still enjoying a steady sale. Together with an essay on the same subject published in "*Plumas y Palabras*" in 1930 it supplied just the powder and shot which the zealots in the Republican cause needed for their crusade in the highways and byways which was to end in the amazing electoral triumph of April 14, 1931.

The author was an employee of the Bible Society, sent to Spain (and Portugal) as he had been sent to other distant lands, not simply to preach, but to "sell" the Gospel. In Spain, where he spent five years, his task was the delicate one of making arrangements for the printing and circulation of the New Testament in a country which, though traditionally religious, was almost entirely ignorant of the words and doings of Jesus Christ himself.

He arrived at a time when the country was torn with civil strife between the Carlist supporters of absolutism and the Constitutionalist supporters of Maria Cristina. Religious fanaticism ran riot, there could scarcely have been a more unfavorable time for Protestant evangelizing. Shortly afterward, however, the long-expected revolt against the priestly tyranny which had accompanied the rule of the late King, Fernando VII, broke out, and under the Liberal Government of Señor Mendizabal, the first great challenge to the church was thrown down in the form of expulsion of the Jesuits and disendowment of the orders. It was a short-lived triumph. The sale of church property involved the Government in scandals which made it an easy prey for its enemies.

The procedure adopted by George Borrow, traveling evangelist in Spain during the nineteenth century, whose work and writings helped to prepare for the revolution of 1931, was to seek out individuals prepared to brave the wrath and violence of the priests, to act as agents, and to deposit copies of the New Testament with certain carefully selected booksellers. Not content with ordinary commercial methods, which indeed were not likely to be very fruitful, he took upon himself to ride all over the country, through old Castile, Galicia, the Asturias, throughout Andalusia and Extremadura, discoursing upon the beauty and truth of the Gospel regarded as the core of the Protestant religion.

His frequent attempts to obtain explicit sanction from the successive "liberal" governments were in vain. The answer always came back " . . . it was determined by the Council of Trent that no part of the Scripture should be printed in any Christian country *without the notes of the church*." Nothing daunted, he had the Testament printed and

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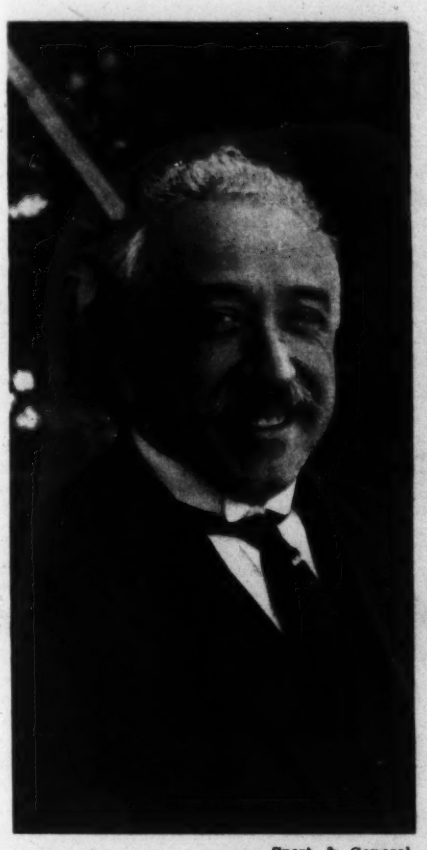


Sport & General

ALCALA ZAMORA, PRESIDENT OF SPAIN

© Keystone

A RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL IN SEVILLE

Theaters and Music Color

Broadway Now Forgoes a Vacation Finale for Congenial Barn or Wooded Dell for

By John D. Beaufort and H

BROADWAY THEATER LIGHTS go out, but shows never cease. No longer does the season end, but as the summer heat closes theater doors along every main street, green pastures provide congenial atmosphere to carry on.

The theater merely packs its bags and goes to the seashore or mountains, where the plays of last season are revived and the plays of next season are given the acid test. What has really happened is that the theater has awakened to new possibilities and is following the playgoer on his vacation. The theater, and that means the standard Broadway playhouse, no longer lowers the curtain for a vacation finale, but merely shifts the scene to a peaceful valley or dell in New England or some other section of the country.

According to The Stage, 26 of the 142 plays tried last summer reached Broadway during the past season—not a bad average when you know there were only about 50 of them that ever had a chance of coming in. Of these, three, "The Pursuit of Happiness," from Westport, Conn.; "No More Ladies," from Netcong, N. J., and "Double Door," from Southampton, L. I., were hits.

The summer theater is in reality a minor industry. The Stage says that in 1933 85 summer playhouses employed 1500 actors, gave approximately 3000 performances before about 700,000 spectators, and did a business averaging more than $77,000 weekly. It is estimated that $30,000,000 will be spent in the United States in 1934 as a direct result of summer theater activities. The theaters are situated mainly along the Atlantic seaboard from Maine to Virginia. There are a few scattered throughout the West, but the majority have established themselves in New England, New York and New Jersey.

* * *

The summer theater movement really began thirty-three years ago, when Herbert Swett, with a degree from Bowdoin College and a head full of grand ideas, got off the little trolley which ran from Skowhegan, Maine, to a run-down amusement park a few miles from the city. Mr. Swett saw beyond the garbage cans, the shabby auditorium and the paper-scattered beach on a near-by lake. He visualized clean, shingled bungalows, attractive driveways, tennis courts. But more than that, he visualized a real theater. Lakewood, a headliner among summer theaters today, is the realization of his dream.

A little band of playwrights and actors settled down at Provincetown on picturesque Cape Cod, called themselves the Provincetown Players and proceeded to make theatrical history in the now famous Wharf Theater. Eugene O'Neill was among those who tried their theater legs on the old wharf at the tip of Massachusetts. The Whalom Park Summer Theater in Pittsfield, Mass., was also among the early houses. Since 1912, Phidelah Rice has been conducting a student acting organization each summer at Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. But these pioneers received little encouragement. The theatrical profession, as a whole, scoffed. Newspapers and magazines were cold. Summer groups were usually branded as "arty" or just plain amateurish. Few would have prophesied the enormous success of the new summer industry from its labored beginnings.

Despite certain marks of maturity, the summer theater is still essentially an informal affair. There is a real spirit of camaraderie between audience and actors. If a line is forgotten now and then, if the curtain fails to behave in the accepted manner, if during a tense moment a lonesome cow sends its mournful note from a near-by pasture, no one minds.

The roster of stars who have entered with enthusiasm into the strenuous game of summer theater touring reads like a "Who's Who in the Theater." Maude Adams, Ina Claire, Philip Merivale, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coburn, Peggy Wood, Roland Young, Cecelia Loftus, Guy Bates Post, Grace George, J. C. Nugent, Cornelia Otis Skinner and Eugenie Leontovitch are but a few of the leading luminaries of the winter theater who are displaying their talents before summer audiences.

There are numerous amusing tales of surprise happenings in summer theaters. On the opening night of "Twelfth Night," Maude Adams's production, at Ogunquit, Maine, a mouse scampered across the stage during a scene between Viola and Olivia. Not finding a means of escape through the back drop, it scurried back and sought refuge in Olivia's flowing robes. Miss Cecile Wulfe (Olivia), with more composure than most of the ladies in the audience, rose with dignity and gently shook her skirts. The mouse made a dash for the footlights.

During a recent performance in an old barn, the resident bats became disturbed and began swooping down over the audience. A general plea from the ladies caused the lights to be turned on until the bats had been driven into the outer darkness. And of course there was the time when obliging motorists shone their headlights on the stage after a thundershower had put the lights out of commission.

* * *

Every summer comes a horde of college aspirants pushing and working themselves into the standing army of Broadway hopefuls. A new generation of young directors, fired with enthusiasm and a strong belief in their own creative ability, are producing something today that may be something tomorrow. Their enthusiasm is never dampened by the loved and feared critic who occasionally lightens their thorny path but consistently challenges them to better effort. This year the trek of players to the country has been larger, and more determined than ever before.

Some theaters run schools where courses in dramatic art are given. Besides furnishing an additional income, such schools provide ushers, stage hands and other necessary workers, thus lowering the price of production. Under this arrangement, the students may be allowed to appear in minor rôles. Some managers, however, make it very definite that their companies contain only professionals.

Summer engagements may be regarded as holidays but they are mostly of the postman variety. Small companies and small budgets mean that every member must do more than his share of work. The leading man may spend his mornings building sets, while the "heavy" travels the countryside scattering handbills. And the ingenue paints not only her face but in all likelihood a good deal of the scenery.

Most of the players want to do these things. They want to build, create and construct every part that makes up the background of the play. They want to make the theater colony their own. They take pride in turning barns into theaters and cow sheds into dressing rooms. They like to test their ability in making scenery, placing spotlights for proper effects and designing costumes.

It is interesting to note the trends in summer theater entertainment. When, less than five years ago, these enterprises began to show an amazing increase each season, any number of neophytes found themselves abandoned barns and began producing on the assumption that plenty of "color" and rural atmosphere could be substituted for real entertainment values. For a time this

Moody's Studio

MUSIC IN THE WOODS

Norman Dell Amphitheater During a Sunday Concert.

THE CAST PAINTS A SCENE

Part of the Day's Work in a Summer Theater.

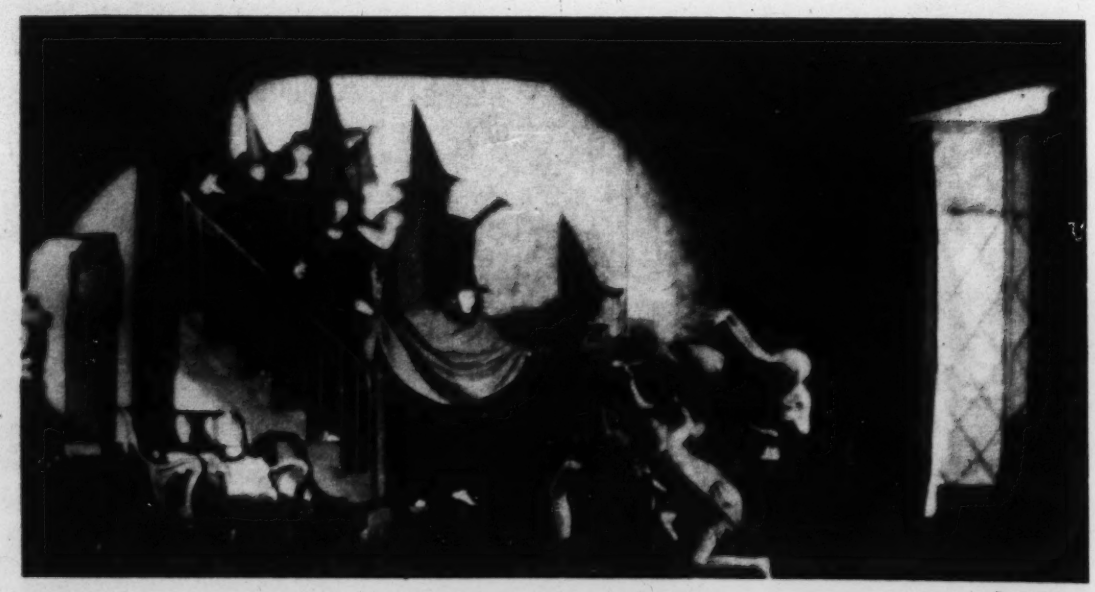
THE ADORING SUITOR'S BI

Wagon Wheel Theater, Stage Settin

"March Hares."

PATCHWORK PLO

A Scene From the "Patchwo



Sargent

HOBGOBLINS IN THE MOONLIGHT

A Weird Turn in the "Enchanged Cottage" at the Lake Shore Theater, Westford, Mass.

olonies in Green Pastures

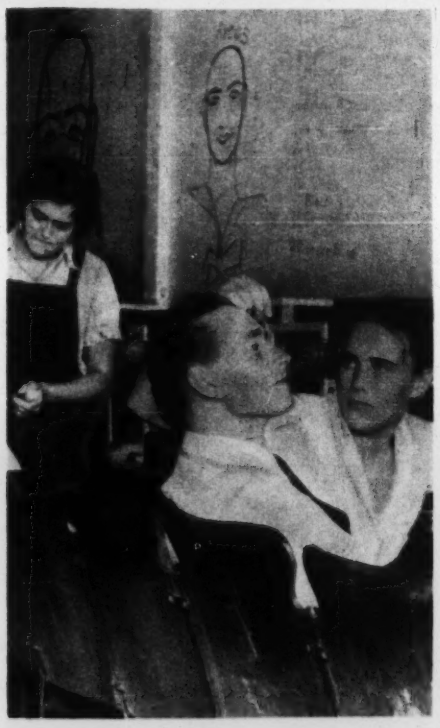
on Finale and Simply Shifts the Scene to a l Dell for a Summer in the Country

ufort and Harry C. Kenney

Moody's Studio
NG SUITOR'S BIG MOMENT
Theater, Stage Setting and Cast for "March Hares."

Sargent
ATCHWORK PLOT
From the "Patchwork Quilt."

GOING OVER THE SCRIPT
A Jitney Players Group at Madison, Conn.



OTHER LINES TO LEARN
When in Doubt, Consult the Make-Up Charts.

sort of project succeeded, is still succeeding in some places.

Patrons are becoming more exacting, however. Competition is tending to drive the amateur enterprises off the boards. This must be the case, if the summer theater is to become a thoroughly successful institution.

In order for the summer companies to operate without losing money, several conditions are necessary. Expenses must be at a minimum, of course. The auditoriums have a relatively small seating capacity. The Lakewood Playhouse seats more than 1000 and as many as 5000 persons have witnessed one of Greek Evans's outdoor musical comedy productions at the Theater in the Woods, Norwalk, Conn. But these are exceptions. As a general rule, the auditoriums hold between 100 and 300 people, with some of the more pretentious houses going as high as 500.

Salaries among the summer Thespians vary from nothing to $300 a week, the latter being very unusual. As one manager put it: "We give our actors board and room, train fare to and from New York and a percentage of the gross. There usually isn't any gross. Stars get a higher percentage than regular company members." Which may still mean nothing.

* * *

After salaries, if any, light and possibly rent, one of the biggest items for the producer is royalty fees. Last season's New York hits usually cost about $250 and copyright holders are not eager to bring their prices down.

Box office charges are another variable item. Forty-cent matinees may be the rule at a little playhouse in Guilford, Conn., while the special "Tuesday night" boxes at the fashionable Newport (Rhode Island) Casino Theater retail for $6.60, and may be had only by subscription. Some managers make their top price as low as $1 while others take their cue from Broadway. In general, the rule seems to be to charge what the traffic will bear, a practice which has its sound economic aspects. Sometimes a summer theater is subsidized by a subscription plan or other pledged aid.

Production with limited facilities involves certain inherent problems. As already indicated, few of the houses have been specifically built for their present use. Considerable ingenuity is often required in handling scene changes, storing sets and lighting the stage. It is not unusual for the improvised platforms to end a very few feet from the edge of the set. Few of the theaters have lofts, which means that in most instances each set must be dismantled instead of being "flied," or hoisted above the proscenium arch after it has been used.

No summer theater is exactly like the next one. Each has its own variations on a theme. Whether the audience is brought to attention by the blare of trumpets as in Peterborough, N. H., or the clanging of a cowbell as in Westport, it is primarily in search of entertainment. Some colonies include occasional dance and music recitals in their list of attractions. Leading conductors and orchestral players may now be found in the heart of the mountain and seashore regions. Theaters give over their foyers to displays by well-known artists. In fact, it must be understood that he who follows the ways of summer entertainment is bound for surprises.

* * *

The music colony is closely associated with the summer theater in that the musician finds there what the player finds in the theater colony. It is the aim of most music colonies to provide solitude and quietness in congenial surroundings which will furnish inspiration for the creative artist. Most colonies have isolated studios for the exclusive use of individuals or small groups where work can be carried on uninterruptedly safe from telephone calls and unexpected visitors. Life is very simple. In fact the colony is a crystallization of dreams for the artist. What few rules there are are evolved by the colonists themselves. The traditions and policies of individual music colonies are of slow growth but are often grounded on the highest standards.

The Pasquaney Music Colony, nestling in the rugged hills of New Hampshire, combines the summer theater and the music colony. The Wagon Wheel Theater, the home of the Pasquaney Players, is one of the most attractive summer playhouses in New England. The barn, a product of earlier days transformed into a theater, seats an audience of about 300. Here amid hand-hewn beams, wooden-pegged long before nails were thought of, the old-timer works with the novice and the spectator lives with the modern play in last-century surroundings.

The Norman Dell Amphitheater of the Pasquaney Music Colony is situated in a pine grove reached by paths that wind under silver birches, lofty elms and hemlocks. Here a free community concert is given each Sunday afternoon, consisting of vocal and instrumental numbers by members of the colony's faculty and students, together with the singing of hymns and folk songs by the audience. Mr. Robert Lawrence Weet, the director of the colony,, professionally known as Robert Lawrence, is widely known as an organizer of community concerts. As he steps onto the open air stage—the full six feet, four inches of him—an audience of about 2000 seems instantly ready to respond to the graceful wave of his hand.

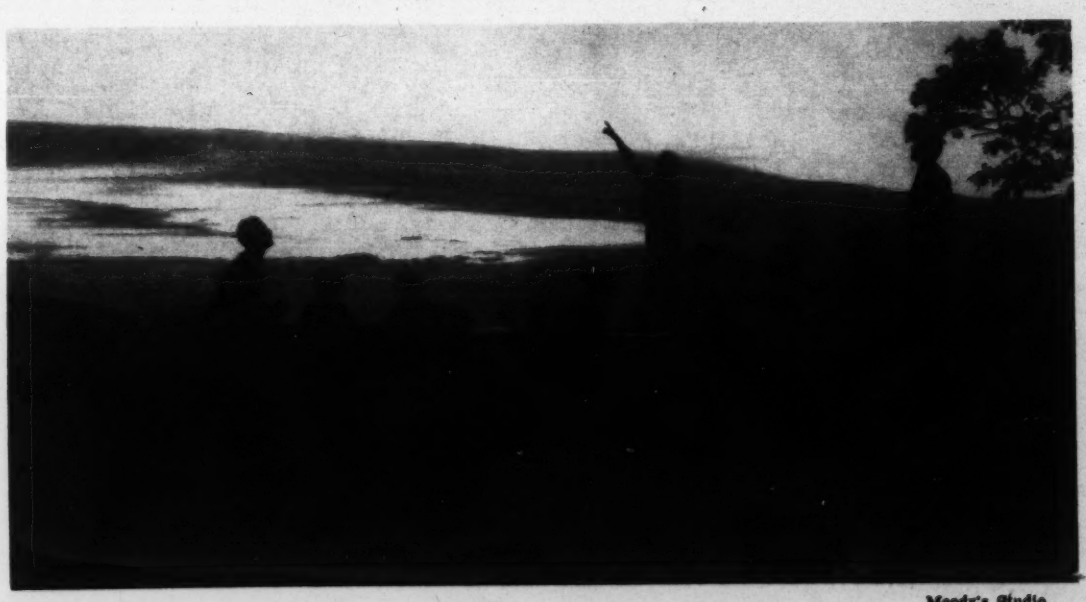
Beauty and simplicity supply the charm of Norman Dell. As one walks into the perfectly banked semi-circular auditorium amid stately pines and white birches, there is a sense of calmness and contentedness that prepares one for the concert that follows.

The old-time melodies and folk songs and rounds are sung with a delight and happiness that soon unite the audience individually and collectively with the artists on the stage. Little children from 4 to 10 years respond to the call to come to the stage and do something. Invariably it is "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," when asked what they will sing. And how they sing! Then comes a round. The audience is divided into four parts and they vie with one another in a manner that makes the hills ring with song.

* * *

One cannot discuss music colonies at any length without mentioning the Edward MacDowell Association. This association was organized over a quarter of a century ago "for the purpose of establishing and maintaining at the home of Edward MacDowell, in Peterborough, a colony where working conditions most favorable to the production of enduring works of imagination shall be provided for creative workers." The story of the colony is now familiar to the world of art and art lovers. The original abandoned farm has grown to a place of more than 600 acres. It has 23 small workshops, the Eaves, the women's residence; the Lodge, the men's residence; Colony Hall, containing the dining room, and Bond Assembly room, where most colonists gather in the evenings; and Pan cottage for women and married couples. Hill Crest, MacDowell's home, is still occupied by Mrs. MacDowell and serves as executive quarters. Colony Inn, comprising Lower House; the Mannex and the Rosary, where friends of colonists and the Association find pleasant

(Continued on page 13)



Moody's Studio
HEADS IN THE CLOUDS
A Silhouette by the Pasquaney Players, Newfound Lake in Bridgewater, N. H.

The Women of Turkey Find Their Freedom

By Dictatorial Decree, Mustapha Kemal Opens the Cage of Pagan Customs and Gives a Share in the Country's Destiny Into the Keeping of Its Daughters

By J. H. Walton

GHAZI MUSTAPHA KEMAL has introduced into Turkish social life many great reforms, but the most audacious, the happiest and that acclaimed with the greatest joy is the emancipation of the Turkish woman. This leader of new Turkey, as if with a magic wand, threw open the gates of bondage and freed the trembling creature who was pitied the whole world over.

From lowly cabin and gilded cage the timid slaves of a centuries-old régime peeped forth and slowly stepped out into an undreamed-of freedom, still wondering a little whether it was some great power's temporary whim, and half afraid to hear their menfolk call them back.

But they were told that the Ghazi had decreed that henceforth the women of Turkey should have equal rights with the men, so the chrysalis, the recluse of the harem, cast off its shell and soon found that it had wings. Thus concluded the last stage of the great change in the social situation of the Turkish woman, which had its origin as far back as 1908, at the time of the Young Turk movement.

The Turkey of Kemal numbers 16,000,000 inhabitants, and 9,000,000 of these are women. There are 8,000,000 peasant women and only 1,000,000 who are town-born. Looking back over the past one can easily visualize the Mussulman peasant woman, illiterate and uncultured, her knowledge of life limited to her farm. She sees the majority of her children taken from her at an early age for she knows next to nothing of how to bring them up.

The Turkish peasant woman of the past era never ceased to work, to strive, to sacrifice; rest and happiness were not her portion. And so, in the prime of youth, she lost that fresh beauty which is her heritage. While her western sisters of like age retained their youth and vigor, she became old and tired, and dissatisfied at the exigencies of her home life.

As for the million women of the towns, only half were of the bourgeoisie. The peasant women were the producers while the town-born women comprised part of the consumers. Of the former many were employed on farms bordering on the towns, and as servants in the houses of the well-to-do. A little higher up the scale came the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of perhaps the policemen, postmen, barbers, or cab drivers. Their dress was of that picturesque, multicolored type which tourists loved to see—baggy trousers, gold embroidered blouses and the striking veil and headdress.

Conspicuous gold teeth were a mark of wealth and distinction and, more often than not, the proof of sacrifice of good healthy teeth, removed to give place to the glittering fashion of gold. The great aim in life of these women was to make *"un bon mariage,"* and for this they put aside all their savings from childhood so as to be able to offer a tempting dowry.

Then came the womenfolk of the high government officials, rich merchants and landowners—the bourgeoisie; and, finally, the real aristocracy. Knowing at least one foreign language—many of them had had foreign governesses and had been to college or university—they were able to supplement and develop their education by reading Turkish and foreign newspapers, books and reviews, and become further distinct from their peasant sisters by following Paris fashions. The ruling passion was the love of money. This brought luxury and comparative power, the satisfaction of all caprices and, eventually, a good marriage—all they seemingly had to live for.

Now take the woman of Kemalist times. Islamism, being at one with the state, had, during 13 centuries, prevented any development of Mussulman countries on western lines. This the Ghazi determined to correct so he abolished the Khaliphate and introduced a laic régime into Turkey. The first and most important result of this reform was the complete emancipation of the Turkish woman.

Today, the new Civil Code renders the woman free, independent of, and equal to, the man. The Turkish woman is now treated even better than many of her European and American sisters. The "recluse of the harem," condemned to languish and fade behind closely trellised windows, exists no longer. The disenchanted of yore, the dark, veiled phantoms, whose eyes alone shone through their *tchartchafs* (a piece of silk wound round the head), have completely disappeared.

If, once in a while, one sees a semi-veiled figure in the streets of old Stamboul or in the tortuous ways of the citadel of Angora, one can be certain these women belong to a past epoch. In these days the Oriental aspect is utterly effaced, and the Turkish woman, completely liberated from the dictates of the Koran, lives, marries, dresses, works and amuses herself just like her sisters of the West.

The life of the harem, as described by numerous French novelists, disappeared in Constantinople and Smyrna during the great war, for the high cost of living made the upkeep of the enormous private palaces impossible. But in the interior of Anatolia it was the custom of the peasants, up to the time of Mustapha Kemal's reform, to have three or four wives, who were made to work in the fields.

Polygamy was definitely abolished in 1926 when the Grand National Assembly adopted the Swiss Civil Code which imposed on all Turks the modern matrimonial statute. And so, with the new reforms and westernization applied by the Republican régime, a great transformation was produced in the general mentality of the Turkish people. Consequently, feminine dress underwent a big change.

Quite a large number of veils, which hid the faces of Mussulman women in Turkey, had been discarded soon after the end of the great war, and *tchartchafs* also had a tendency to disappear and become replaced by a sort of curtailed neckerchief. But none dared yet wear hats.

Mustapha Kemal, however, who had abolished the fez, now decided to suppress the *feredjeh*—the *tchartchaf* and veil combined. On the occasion of a state ball in 1929, he remarked to some of the ladies present that they would be far more attractive in European hats. Within a day or two the whole of the Turkish society women were to be seen dressed according to the Ghazi's wish, which eventually acquired the form of a decree.

The new liberty accorded to Turkish women, together with the transformation of their habits and customs, material and economic, made it necessary for many of the *hanoums* (women) to take steps to become wage earners and insure their complete independence. Under the reigns of the Sultan-Caliphs it was absolutely impossible for a Turkish woman of any degree to follow any employment other than that entailed in looking after her own house. The actresses of the national theater were either Greek or Armenian, for no Osmanli woman was allowed to appear on the public stage.

Furthermore, the Law of the Koran, habit and ancient prejudices had prevented the mixing, in company, of women and men. Fiancees were not allowed to meet their future husbands before marriage; wives had to walk behind their lords and masters in the streets; sons of the house could not be present at tea parties given by their sisters to girl friends; and it was considered humiliating for women of good family to appear unaccompanied in public.

Today, in Angora and Istanbul there are among women in professions 15 magistrates, 12 lawyers, eight doctors, five chemists, four municipal councillors, and 20 university professors. Eight hundred stenographers and typists are employed in official departments and the number of women filling posts in banks, monopoly administrations and public services exceeds 1500. More than 20,000 women and girls work in factories in the two principal cities of Turkey, not to mention the thousands employed in Smyrna, Adana, Trebizond and Samsoun in the dried fruit and other industries.

Teaching is a profession which has been chosen by a great number of Turkish girls and many of them have become wonderfully proficient physical training instructors. All the actresses of the *Dar-ul-Bedai*, the Turkish national theater, are now Turkish girls, and there are 20 or 30 promising cinema stars and a fair number of Mussulman music hall artistes. And, finally, a Turkish aviatrix.

Girls not obliged to work no longer stay at home lacemaking and embroidering—they seriously take up almost every kind of sport. There are annual swimming races, regattas and winter sports, and it is the intention of a number of Turkish girls to participate, next year, in the international sports contests which are held in various European countries.

In a word, it can be definitely stated that the emancipation of the Turkish woman marks a turning point in the history of Turkey's social life and that the woman has been promoted to a place not inferior to that of the man. The future of Turkey is indubitably in the hands of its daughters.

Left—Keystone. Right—Oriental and Occidental

"... THE TIMID SLAVES OF A CENTURIES-OLD RÉGIME PEEPED FORTH AND SLOWLY STEPPED OUT INTO AN UNDREAMED-OF FREEDOM ..."

Among the New Books

According to the Likeness of a Poet

Shadows and Moonlight, by James Cleugh. London: Janus Press. 5s.

Unheard Melodies, by Lord Gorell. London: John Murray. 5s. New York: Dutton. $2.

Whether a Dove or a Seagull. Poems by Sylvia Townsend Warner and Valentine Ackland. London: Chatto & Windus. 6s.

CERTAIN POETS REVEAL and exploit over and over again the traditional forms and phrases, and even the mannerisms of vanished masters. Inevitably a young poet starts out in their way. All trees are golden, all geese are swans. He has not learned the weariness of words, and the sameness of men's speech. Mr. Cleugh, on the evidence of his verse, is such a young writer. His verse is excited with poetic splendors long since tarnished. With much learning, with translations from several languages, and still more translation from English into Poetic English, he works his enthusiastic way,

> From each unfathomed ocean
> of desire
> To the unending firmament of
> dream.

Such is his phraseology. It must be very wonderful for him to vent his naïve inspiration in these poetic *clichés*. There is, however, another way of being traditional. Lord Gorell is a mature poet who is very conscious of what he wants to do. He purposely throws down his gage to the experimenters and obscurantists. And his choice of technique is wise; for his temperament and mind are orthodox, his vision and sensibility are those of the average man and woman who believe in the less subtle conventions of social conduct, patriotism, and thoughts upon eternity.

With all this, which will make more highly strung people somewhat impatient, there is a sincerity, and dignity, and a strain of nobility which are echoed in his verse-rhythms, just as his conventionality is echoed in his "poetic" phrases. As an example of this mingling of the delightful and the uninteresting, here is a typical stanza, beautiful in its wholeness, yet marred by outworn words such as "dreamless sea," "benison of beauty" and "golden present."

> That spirit from the dreamless
> sea,
> That is not, yet shall ever be,
> In benison of beauty smiled,
> Then reconciled,
> Like echo, faded: the white
> wave
> Upon the sands its music piled,
> Returned unto itself, and gave
> The golden present back to me.

The two poets in "Whether a Dove or a Seagull" have so mingled their work as to leave the critics in perplexity. Whatever may have been their method of collaboration, the result is interesting and often very beautiful. In form and rhythm the verse reminds me often of Edward Thomas's poetry, and I think that the authors are influenced by him and by Robert Frost. The poems seem roughly to fall into two classes—the first being more tensely written, with a sharper rhythmic integrity; the second, more laconic and looser in structure, with a tendency for each poem to tail off and drop in vitality toward the end. I suspect that this might afford a clue to the critic who should wish to separate the work of the two hands. And I also suspect that in the end he might discover that the two hands are the right and left hands of the same poet, who is perhaps of two continuous moods or strands of personality.

I wish I might quote from these two elements in the book; but I must content myself with a line or two from a poem which I deem to be very characteristic of Miss Townsend Warner. It is a portrait of an old woman digging her garden on a cold April day. The rhythm is tight and tense, the images alive.

> Nowhere is growth, the wil-
> lows lock up their green,
> The blackthorns lean
> Closer under the wind with
> their clenched blos-
> som . . .

I shall never forget that "clenched blossom." RICHARD CHURCH

Courtesy of The Times, London

SUNSET OVER THE THAMES AT WESTMINSTER

On the Veranda

By S. W.

COVERING THE TOP of the table is a folio, heavy paper-bound, "Great Britain, Her Beauty and Her Achievements," published, inviting to see, under the auspices of The Times (London: Evans Brothers. 2s. 6d). Opened out, the broad-leaved pamphlet proves to contain photographic reproductions of the sort of scenes that travelers diligently seek out, and of a sort again that they sometimes miss. A view that anyone who has visited London, for example, would admit exists, but that not everybody would declare he had himself actually set eye upon, bears the caption, "Sunset Over the Thames at Westminster."

A considerably enlarged camera study, in form of a double-page spread, shows a tandem team of four horses drawing a log out of a forest on a long, low-wheeled rigging. They are led and driven by a couple of men who stand back to us. Here we have a timber operation in a locality that is not yet mechanized; indicating that Great Britain, besides being an old country, is a new one, where we find a frontier and pioneers.

Upon the shelf that serves as underbrace to the table lies a volume in a severe jacket, telling about a buccaneer-author. Strange, that we sometimes catch sight of the small type of a subtitle before we do of the large of the title itself. Closely handled, the book becomes "Captain William Dampier," by Willard Hallam Bonner (Stanford University Press. London: Humphrey Milford. Oxford University Press. $2.75).

What was ever new, and what original? Defoe, we learn, did not invent his incidental, any more than he did his principal, character in "Robinson Crusoe." He got the idea of Friday from Dampier. Nor did he imagine the print of a man's foot in the sand. He read of something like that also in Dampier's record of voyaging to far-off seas and visiting untenanted islands. The same, in large measure, for Swift and his hero, Gulliver. Navigator, trader, pirate, or call him what we like, Dampier was the kind of person that keeps going, and the kind, too, that always returns home. He had his enemies, but the public was not one of them. He is described by Mr. Bonner as a begetter of travels (books of travel) for over a thirty-year period.

Too long down in the pile, jacket off, has lain "Philosophical Ideas in the United States," gold letters on blue cloth. The volume weighs somewhat heavily at first in the hand, but open, it lightens up. Prof. Harvey Gates Townsend of the University of Oregon is the author (New York and other cities, north and south: American Book Company. A student's price, of course.) If the firms that produce reading for colleges were to undertake an exploit of the nature of this one more often, we could all be in the fellowship of the learned, without break in our schooling. From colonial times to but yesterday, from Jonathan Edwards to Josiah Royce, here are the men discussed who have given distinction to the American intellect. Matter for people of the State of Missouri to ponder in the shade of their porches comes under the heading, Philosophy in St. Louis. Indeed, for documentary interest, this chapter, along with references and implications back and forth, perhaps lends Professor Townsend's work its chief value. In particular, his placing of William T. Harris in the scheme of things, and his indicating how Harris, as United States Commissioner of Education, made the doctrines of Hegel current in the thought and action of our times, give us much cause for meditation.

Readers there must be who are interested in style, else "The Second House From the Corner," by Max Miller (New York: Dutton. $2.50), would never have found a publisher. The book is a piece of style, nothing else; except, of course, a piece of comedy and satire, which is implied in style. Thirty-six chapters of open print, on proper paper, very brief, and each complete and sufficient to itself; and yet all necessary to carry through the author's idea and to tell his story, which is about a man building a house and acquainting himself, as he goes, with the neighborhood.

Shrewd musical criticism goes on record in a passage or two of Peter Oliver's "Saints of Chaos." (New York: William Farquhar Payson. $2.50). Under the heading, Ludwig van Beethoven, the author propounds the thesis that the general movements known as the Renaissance and the Reformation first find their artistic realization in sound. With the sonatas, symphonies and vocal works of Beethoven, the modern world, speaking of the fine arts, begins. Forcefully, and charmingly, too, the author maintains his point, and somewhat after the fashion, we may doubt not, of the schoolmen of old. He is all the more persuasive because of sensible comment which he makes, for example, on the "Missa Solemnis" of Beethoven; specifically, on those pages of the composition that are devoted to the words of the Credo.

Medley

Latin-American Music, Past and Present, by Eleanor Hague, Santa Ana, Calif.: Fine Arts Press.

MISS ELEANOR HAGUE employs in her little book on Latin-American music the methods of an anecdotal historian, although she gives sufficient evidence of grounding in anthropology and sociology. She devotes the major part of her text to aboriginal music, and she discusses its fusion with Iberian music during the periods of Spanish and Portuguese colonization. Since the music of the Iberian peninsula is itself partly derived from North African aborigines, an interesting situation is created, and the author suggests this chance-medley without developing the idea. In fact, the book is marked throughout by an absence of literary development, but in criticizing this lack we must remember that, in virtue of its size, it cannot pretend to be more than a sketch.

M. R.

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Additional book reviews appear on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week.*

Sounding for Anchorage

The Great Design, edited by Frances Mason, with an introduction by Sir J. Arthur Thomson. London: Duckworth. 8s. 6d.

The World of Modern Science, by Leopold Infeld. Translated by Louis Infeld. London: Gollancz. 5s.

FROM FOUR varying points of view "The Great Design" is a book of high significance to our contemporary world. Being a collection of 14 separate essays by some of the most distinguished physicists, astronomers, chemists, zoölogists, physiologists and biologists of the present day, it delivers a message having authority and not as the scribes. Secondly, it will undoubtedly act as a precipitate sharply correcting the popular view of nature and the universe, the former as a "gladiatorial show," and the latter as an intricate but entirely soulless mechanism. These outlooks upon the cosmos are mutually contradictory, since the universe cannot be at one and the same time an a-moral force inimical to the values of beauty and goodness and an elaborate piece of machinery. But in the popular mind, conflicting ideas can and do coexist very comfortably together, and these particular ones were not invented by that mind but bequeathed as a legacy to it by Victorian physics and Victorian biology.

* * *

It is singular that so little attention has been devoted to the disastrous repercussions of that inheritance. Huxley's sensational and journalistic reading of nature as a scene of brutish and embattled wills, in which the victory was always to the strongest and most savage, and the parallel cog-and-wheel-and-bolt-and-piston theories of the mechanists occurred at a period when the masonry of orthodox religion was cracking and dissolving in an alarming manner. The human flock, finding that its ancient pastures were affording it scanty nourishment, was yet confronted with the alternative of a desert ranged by ravening wild beasts.

* * *

The effect upon the public conscience has been, as we can see now, profound. The Machiavellianism of modern politics, the hatred and strife and armed fears among the nations, the cynicism of modern literature the pessimism of twentieth century thought, and the readiness of modern democracies to submit to violent dictatorships can all in the last resort be traced back to the loss of faith, of individual values, of the response of the spirit occasioned on the one hand by the exposure of the inadequacies of institutional religion, and on the other by the picture, at once arid, cruel and indifferent, drawn by science of the universe. Judge then of the importance of a book which by unimpeachable authority and the exact methods of the most scrupulous science restores to mankind an accredited belief in the sanity, purpose and spiritual magnificence of the cosmic environment!

Thirdly, the book offers all thinking people a secure anchorage, a falling back upon ultimate verities at a time when confusion and distraction of thought have made men conscious of the world as an insubstantial dream which on closer examination looked to be a nightmare.

"The Great Design" is not only a book in which faith and hope may rest without fear of disillusion, but which satisfies the scrutinizing intellect without evading any issue or problem of larger life which disturbs the mind. I can find but one fault or rather omission from it, and that is that the most modern anthropology is not represented in its pages. Huxley's ensanguined sketch of universal forces was deeply colored by the then prevalent view of primitive man as actuated by dark superstitions, savage appetites and "instinctive pugnacity." Recent investigation in distant areas where primitive man still exists very near to the natural state has disclosed his kindly, generous and entirely pacific qualities, and this is a fact which suggests that the warlike temper of civilized nations is due not to any birthright of pugnacious tendencies but disharmonies in the social environment caused by civilization itself.

Fourthly, and last, "The Great Design" reveals that the conflict between religion (or rather the fundamental emotions upon which religion is based) and science is prompted not by underlying reality but the accretions that have gathered round both branches of human thought and feeling.

It is not merely the great names, those of Prof. Lloyd Morgan, Professor MacBride, Hans Driesch, Prof. H. E. Armstrong, Dr. Fraser-Harris and others, that make this book so impressive a symposium. It is the background of knowledge, the cogency of the arguments, the force of the writing and the persuasiveness of the contents. Each essay and each department of scientific inquiry represents an enlightened variation upon the central theme—"In the beginning was Mind, and the Mind was with God; and without it there was not anything that was made." The older biologists refused to consider evolution as "teleological," namely as impregnated with a purpose manifested more and more definitely and with increasing freedom of self-determination in the graduated ascent of life from simpler to more complex forms. But the element of accident, strongly supported by the neo-Darwinians, is eliminated by the evidence and conclusions of this volume. Other writers give prominence to the unity, infinite and intricate, of the universe, still others to the emergence of intelligence and individuation; and all, to the impossibility of regarding it mechanistically.

"The World of Modern Science" is much more abstruse, in spite of Professor Einstein's disclaimer in the introduction. It presents in lively fashion a summary of the more recent achievements and discoveries in the physical sciences and points out their revolutionary implications.

H. J. MASSINGHAM

Down the Road and Back

Boy and Girl Tramps of America, by Thomas Minehan. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.

THIS IS A DOCUMENT of high sociological value which will both interest and dishearten readers who have never seen young boys and girls tumbling out of railroad gondolas in the shadowy regions of railroad yards, brushing themselves off and looking about furtively to see what the next step is to be.

Thousands of boys and girls have been turned by the national circumstances of the last few years out of homes disrupted by poverty, and into the open road, which they have taken with no more definite idea than to get away and to exist somehow by themselves.

The author is a profesor of sociology at the University of Minnesota. He has gone out among these strange hordes, disguised in order to pass unsuspected among them, and studied them carefully. What he has set down is set down without emotion, without sentimentality, a great deal without comment. And wisely, too, for the greater part of his observation speaks for itself. It is a fearful indictment of a society which has come far from the Biblical ideal of the ninety and nine, and the search for the one that was lost. Professor Minehan offers no solution, he simply states a case, as he observed it through cold nights and hot, in rain, in broiling sunshine, in hobo jungles, in box cars. When he started out, having heard of the wild children of post-revolution Russia, and the free youth of Germany, after the World War, he thought "we managed things better, in America." But he found that to be not true.

At the end he says quite simply, "Tomorrow, American youth must be led. It must be led by men who know where they are going, where the country is going, and where they want youth to go."

And in that simple sentence he has presented a tremendous challenge. This is no document written by a brain boy, and filled with vaporings. It is a solemn and tremendously trenchant arraignment of comfort and smug satisfaction in human beings everywhere. There ought not to be youthful wanderers in a country like this, cold and hungry, sleeping without so much as a gypsy's tent between them and the sky. Like many an ill, Professor Minehan believes the reform lies in education.

J. M.

The Moderns and Their Expression

Wine and Physic, by Alexander Laing. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.

MR. LAING describes his cryptically titled book as "a poem and six essays on the fate of our language." The poem is, on the whole, to be regretted. It merely takes the rationally developed thesis of the essays and translates it into terms of an emotionally conceived allegory. Though frequently beautiful and consistently distinguished in its expression, it remains a translation rather than a transmutation, an emotionalized argument rather than essential poetry "whose seed is in itself." Designed to complement the closely reasoned logic of the essays, such a restatement really weakens it.

The essays themselves form one of the most brilliant and intelligent discussions of the relationship of the English language to contemporary and evolving life and thought that one may hope to find anywhere. Mr. Laing accounts himself only an amateur philologist, and by preference a creative writer with the result that these fascinating though difficult essays are directed not to professional students of linguistics nor to those whose interest in the fate of a language is merely clinical, but to all who are deeply concerned with the threatened collapse of our civilization and of its most precious instrument of expression.

Language is not only an exact mirror of social and spiritual change; it is itself a most vital factor in such change, since the diffusion, the correct interpretation and the perpetuation of ideas depend upon the precision with which people of all sorts, sharing a common cultural inheritance, are able to use and understand their common medium of expression. The legend of Babel, as Mr. Laing points out, is not without a profound lesson for us today.

Experimental individualists such as Mr. Joyce and Miss Stein, hastening the disintegration of English by their endeavor to make it an expression of the subconscious, come in for a keen witted and telling attack by the author. The force of his attack lies in his exceptionally

ALEXANDER LAING

clear and rather sympathetic appreciation of their aims. His method is not the common one of ridiculing broadly what he does not understand but is instead a very fine balancing of the aims and necessities of these writers against the aims and necessities of a society bound by common sense to make an attempt, at least, to save itself from chaos.

Very astutely Mr. Laing chooses the writings of Mr. Hemingway as "the most successful working compromise between the new theories and the old facts of literature as an art . . . a bridge, solidly bolted in orthodoxy at the nearer end," but extending toward "an uncertain and unseen shore." How much farther can the bridge safely be extended in that direction? To what extent will Mr. Hemingway, even, be intelligible to readers a generation or two from now? Is the constant impact of technics on speech, aided and abetted by the deliberate heterodoxy of our writers, to form a new language for each generation?

Mr. Laing sees the answer to the problem in an enlightened pedagogy. Pedagogy, he says, is the conscience of a language—a conscience fortunately doomed to perpetual failure, since its success would mean an atrophy of language. Nevertheless, without this disciplinary force, there is nothing to save language from disintegration. The pedagogue is not the arbiter of the struggle; he is a combatant—with John Smith, the man in the street constantly getting the better of him in their running fight. The "only vitally interested and unprejudiced spectator" is the creative writer:

> Through his use of their words, the combatants receive judgment upon their skirmishes. . . . In him the two warring factors of language find their balance—and that balance is the resultant of his acquaintance both with the life of the people and with the life of great books.

Both writers and pedagogues will find much of great value in this passionately controversial book. Mr. Laing is no namby-pamby, reactionary "purist," as his own vigorous and pungent writing shows. If anyone doubts the importance of language in the preservation of civilization this is the book for him to read!

ROBERT PEEL

Whitman

Letters of William Michael Rossetti to Anne Gilchrist, edited by Clarence Gohdes and Paul F. Baum. Durham, N. C.: Duke University Press. $2.50.

MOST ADMIRERS OF WHITMAN are familiar, by reputation at least, with the noble defense of him written by Mrs. Anne Gilchrist and published as "A Woman's Estimate of Walt Whitman" in a day when the good gray poet was generally regarded as a rank subverter of taste and morals and an offense to the public nostrils. Those interested in the relations between the cultivated Englishwoman and the American poet whose barbaric yawp kindled such enthusiasm in the heart of many a Britisher can follow the story through the pages of T. B. Harned's edition of "The Letters of Anne Gilchrist and Walt Whitman."

Now come Doctors Gohdes and Baum to tell us that we must read the letters of W. M. Rossetti to Mrs. Gilchrist in order to learn of the beginnings of the latter's interest in Whitman and of Rossetti's part in spreading his reputation in England. Frankly, the amount of new material of any interest in these letters is infinitesimal.

R. P.

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..Summer Theaters

(Continued from Page 9)

living quarters for short visits at reasonable prices, and the various farm buildings, carpenter shops and other buildings.

Then there is the Eastern Music Camp at Sidney, Maine, on the shore of Lake Messalonskee. Dr. Walter Damrosch, one of the camp's guest conductors, has called this colony "a miracle of musical achievement in the woods of Maine." Dr. Damrosch is planning to visit the camp this summer to conduct the 100-piece student symphony orchestra in the Bowl, which seats 15,000.

The National Music Camp at Interlochen, Mich., was organized about seven years ago. Among the most popular classes are those in conducting and composition. Outdoor concerts of a high order are given at Music Hill in Weston, Conn., by the New York Orchestra conducted by Nikolai Sokoloff. Twelve concerts are given over a period of six weeks during the summer.

This year the Chautauqua is celebrating its sixty-first season. The symphony and operatic season opened on July 9 under the direction of Albert Stoessel, New York conductor. The Chautauqua is supported by loyal friends throughout the country and has given well arranged and distinguished concerts for many years. The School of Music faculty is chosen from the faculties of the Juilliard School of Music and the Curtis School of Music of Philadelphia.

* * *

New plays are of interest chiefly to the actors and producers. Unless by a well-known author, with a well-known star, or the production of a noted producer, these new ventures are inclined to leave the public cold. This is not always the case. Westport, an unusual theater anyway, is near New York, has a following among professionals and public alike and does a big business. One cannot help noticing, however, that since the Cohasset (Mass.) Town Hall Theater has abandoned try-outs and concentrated on last year's New York plays well performed, their patronage has been decidedly greater.

Repertory has not been tried very extensively as yet. Probably the first summer theater in the United States to run on a completely repertory basis was the Berkshire Playhouse, set in the western hill country of Massachusetts, at Stockbridge. Mr. F. Cowles Strickland, the manager, tried to introduce a repertory system, changing his plays several times a week. But the impossibility of publicizing play changes throughout such a wide audience has necessitated a change back to stock.

Probably the biggest item of expense which is eliminated in the summer theater is salaries for union stage hands. Almost every manager declares that if he had to use union labor, he would have to shut down. There are a few instances where union stage hands are hired. Usually the theaters are far from a union local.

Another unusual summer company is the Repertory Playhouse Associates, whose summer headquarters is in Putney, Vt. Something on the order of the Group Theater, the R. P. A. have used Putney as their training headquarters. For three seasons, they have been experimenting with plays of a distinctly new type, visualizing the theater as a combination of dance music, dance and acting. Herbert V. Gellendre has brought his company to a point where he considers it ready for an appearance on Broadway next fall. The group gives occasional performances during the summer, closing with a "repertory week," in which most of the season's work is presented. While not exclusively a summer theater, R. P. A. exploit the best possibilities of working amid rural surroundings for the purpose of enriching the theater as a whole.

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Schools of Today...

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

This is in answer to the letter from Mrs. C. F. M., of Pateros, Washington, printed in the Weekly Magazine Section of Aug. 1. I too read Mr. Knapp's article and enjoyed it. We know the schools of today are far from perfect. But I do not agree that they are as black as she has painted them.

I have been teaching little children to read for 10 years and I have yet to find a modern reader "filled with stories of cruelty and killing." I wish I could take Mrs. C. F. M. into my schoolroom when I hand out a set of (to them) new readers. There is a few minutes of quiet while the pages are being turned. Then they visit with each other about what they like in the book and what they want most to read. Soon comes the question, "When can we take them home to show mother?" The children love the books because they are filled with stories and pictures of real children their own age doing the things they like to do.

Mrs. C. F. M. thinks children read too much at school. The child that cannot read more than six books in the school year is a poor reader. Today children learn to read more rapidly than 25 years ago. Therefore they need more books to read. Many of mine read more than 20 books from September to June. They know what they are reading about, too. There is some repetition, but seven- and eight-year-olds still enjoy rereading a loved story such as "Peter Rabbit" or "The Three Pigs."

The third thing I disagree with is "they don't read as well as they used to." If the writer means oral reading maybe not, but what adult uses oral reading? Isn't our reading mostly silent? Rapid silent reading has to be learned and the best place to learn it is in the lower grades. That is one of our aims in the primary grades. Of course comprehension must go with it.

I will skip the agriculture and evolution as I do not teach the upper grades. I would like to mention the reading circle books. They are picked by teachers and are the best for each grade. Lucky is the school that can afford to have them. I feel sure librarians would disagree about "young people abandoning reading" when they finish school.

I cannot imagine the type of school Mrs. C. F. M. refers to in the last part of her letter. If there is one like it near her home I feel sorry for the children. But maybe she has not visited a school in the last few years, nor seen the fine books that are used in most of the schools of today.

I find this letter is rather long but in fairness to the thousands of fine schools in our country, city and rural, I had to write.

Thank you for your fine paper.

(MISS) GLADYS A. NOBLE.
Painesville, Ohio.

Synthetic Fuel

The determination of many nations to become as self-sufficient as possible with regard to motor fuel is evidenced by the numerous plans now in operation throughout the world to obtain this essential commodity synthetically from domestic sources. There are several reasons for the encouragement of substitute motor fuels, chief of which are national defense and the utilization of surplus products and by-products. In England, the purpose is to utilize surplus coal; in Germany, potatoes, coal and lignite; in cane-producing countries, molasses, a by-product of the sugar industry, and in others, corn and other surplus agricultural products. In Germany, from 70 to 80 per cent of the alcohol produced comes from potatoes, and by law all motor fuel must contain 10 per cent alcohol. Government aid is encouraging further experiments.

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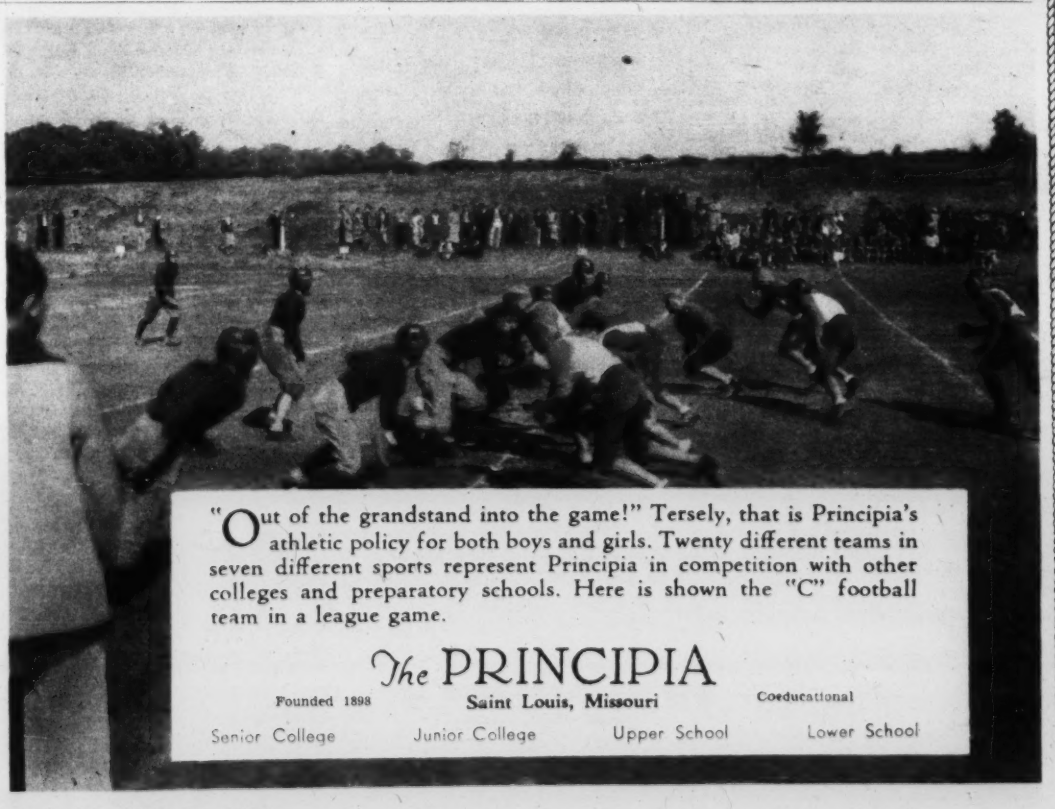

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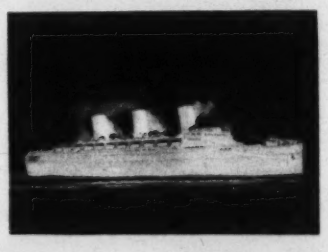

Empress of Britain

WORLD CRUISE

Canadian Pacific

World Shipbuilding Advances

Further increases in the volume of the world's merchant shipbuilding, especially in motor vessels, are reported in Lloyd's Register of Shipping for the quarter ended June 30.

A gain of 137,000 gross tons, or about 13 per cent more than the total under way at the end of the March quarter, is reported in the returns, which cover all merchant vessels of 100 gross tons and upward under way in all countries except Russia, for which returns have not been available for some time.

The present world total of 1,216,340 gross tons is nearly 500,000 tons above the amount of shipping under construction at this time a year ago; and in comparison with the March quarter, no decline in output is shown for any country except Spain. Great Britain and Ireland alone now are building 105,000 tons more than they were at the end of March. For the United States the increase during the last quarter was only 247 tons.

The volume of motorships under construction showed an increase of more than 100,000 gross tons, while for all other types of vessels combined, the gain over the March quarter was only 33,000 tons. The bulk of this increase was in Great Britain and Ireland, which reported about 104,000 tons more of motor vessels under way than at the end of the March quarter.

Japan and Germany reported slight decreases in motorship building, and Italy has the same amount under way as in March, but there were gains for the other countries, although Denmark's increase of 13,000 tons was considerably the highest of these.

Portillo, Madrid

ALEJANDRO LERROUX, FORMER PREMIER OF SPAIN

..The Church in Spain

(Continued from Page 7)

even, on his return to Madrid in 1837, set up a shop of his own, with its title undisguised, and inserted advertisements in all the journals and periodicals "on paper yellow, blue and crimson."

After a month, scarcely a hundred copies were sold. But the priesthood were becoming alarmed and, after first employing ruffians to frighten the venders, prevailed upon the Government to seize all the extant copies and to prohibit further sale. George Borrow himself was imprisoned for selling a special edition of St. Luke in the Romany (gypsy) language, and eventually had to flee the country.

The Protestant missionary is a rare apparition in Spain. Unless incited by the priests, the common people would at any time listen respectfully, as they listened to Borrow. As he discovered, however, the prospect of weaning them from their Roman Catholic rites is very small. But it is only in the extreme Roman Catholic province of Navarra that there may be persecution and imprisonment for Protestant activity, such as occurred recently to a man for trying to purvey the New Testament.

Spain's so-called "religious question" remains, as it has always been, a political one. The fate of the church was formerly bound up with that of the Bourbon monarchy. Today the Roman Catholic political groups have definitely severed their connections with the Fascist, Traditionalist and other Royalist groups with whom they went to the polls.

Unhampered by monarchist ties, their aim is gradually to retrieve political and economic power. The concordat itself is a bold challenge. It undermines the whole basis of the Republican legislation, since it would straightway establish "the church" as a power enjoying equality of status with the secular government. Nothing can prevent the church from exerting a powerful influence. But there is no sense, from the Republic's point of view, in according to it the kind of privileged position which it enjoys, for example, in Italy as a consequence of the Lateran Pact.

The clericalists will meet now, it is true, with a resistance such as they have never known before in Spanish history. It is not forgotten that under the previous concordat three religious orders only were technically supposed to be permitted to live in Spain. The Pope nominated two orders at once, but not the third, and so it came about that all the others returned, each claiming to be the authorized third! When the monarchy fell, there were some 4000 religious communities, twice as many as 50 years previously.

Señor Lerroux's Government has already made two important concessions to Roman Catholic sentiment—as the price of support from the hundred or so deputies of the *Accion Popular* party. A grant is to be inserted in the budget for pensions to clergy who are suffering from the extinction of the state subsidy at the end of last year, in accordance with the Constitution; and clerics are to be allowed to continue teaching in the primary schools until such time as the Republic can furnish the necessary number of new schools and new teachers.

Thus far the Prime Minister can count upon the support of all Spaniards whose anticlerical resentment does not blind them to the requirements of tolerance which a republic based on the idea of religious freedom imposes. While anxious to remove the reproach of sectarian prejudice, however, Señor Lerroux, veteran campaigner for the lay state as he is, publicly proclaims his intention to uphold the provisions of Article 26 of the Constitution regulating the status of the church and laying down certain specific restrictions on the activities of the religious orders. The question as to whether he *can* do so against the growing power of the church is one which is exercising the minds of all students of Spanish affairs.

Will that intellectual and progressive element, which by its patient teaching of social discipline assured the success of the revolution, have sufficient staying power to resist the steady pressure of Rome? Or shall we see, almost exactly a century after, another Borrow whose self-appointed mission it will be to travel the country, not indeed to evangelize, but to broadcast to all and sundry the wrongs and sufferings of a priest-ridden populace?

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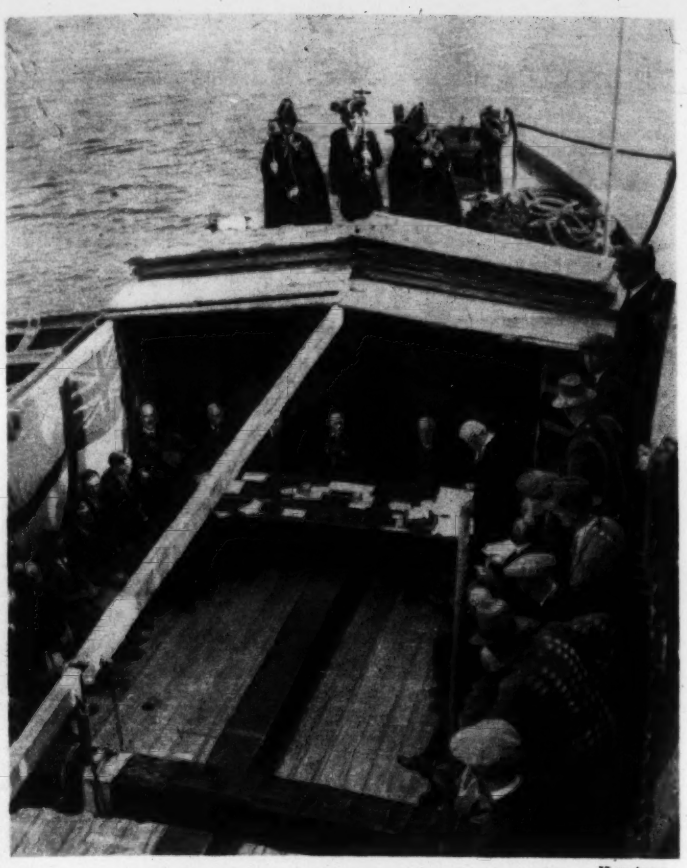

Keystone

"HEAR, YE! HEAR, YE!"—ADMIRALS AND MAYORS!
The Honorable Medway Court of Admiralty Which Meets Annually in River Barge.

Justice for Fishermen

IN A BARGE moored at Rochester, Eng., in the River Medway, tributary of the Thames, there recently met one of the strangest English courts of justice — the Medway Court of Admiralty.

Fishermen composed the jury of this court. The Mayor of the city was president, in his capacity as Admiral of the River. The city aldermen were the members of the bench.

The court had only one duty, to hear and settle disputes between "Free Fishers of the Medway." For this purpose it meets once a year. For centuries there has been a fishery along 20 miles of the Medway, free to all who have served seven years' apprenticeship to one who is already a "free fisher."

This privilege was abused, and to help the fishermen the Medway Court was set up by an Act of 1729. This act founded the fisherman's court for "the regulation and well governing of the river."

Many good laws are credited to this court. One ancient act prevented the sale of undersized fish and provided that all fish must be taken to the market place two hours before selling so that they could be inspected by the keeper of the local prison.

The sturgeon may not be sold. Any sturgeon caught may not even be eaten by the fisherman. They must be handed to the mayor, for, by letters patent, Medway sturgeon are the property of the mayor and citizens of the borough. One record tells of a gentleman by the name of Lambe who failed to deliver to the mayor a sturgeon which "leapt into one ~~of~~ the Quene's Martyres ship boats, rodinge within theis libertye." Mr. Lambe was fined sixpence.

The Medway Court is one of several survivals of special courts of justice. Other courts include the Ecclesiastical Courts, the Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster, His Majesty's Court of Record for the Hundred of Salford, and the Court of Passage of the city of Liverpool. All these courts still meet, some as occasion demands, others as often as five times a year.

Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . . .

RUFUS STEELE conducts the March of the Nations column in the Monitor. He is the author of numerous stories and articles about outdoor life.

BRUCE HUTCHISON is a journalist in Victoria, B. C. His comparison of Ottawa and Washington is the fruit of first-hand observation.

KATE M. ARCHIBALD is a journalist and feature writer in Seattle.

DR. MAXWELL GARNETT is an English educator, now secretary of the League of Nations Union.

M. GORDON FRASER is a British journalist. She makes a specialty of investigating social and economic questions.

W. HORSFALL CARTER writes of Spanish affairs from intimate personal knowledge. He was the first Sir Esmé Howard scholar at the Residencia de Estudiantes, Madrid.

JOHN D. BEAUFORT and HARRY C. KENNEY are members of the Monitor's Boston staff. An article by Mr. Kenney about summer camps appeared in the Weekly Magazine Section for June 27.

J. H. WALTON is the Monitor's correspondent in Istanbul.

Clearing the Track to Melbourne

All ordinary requirements for foreign fliers will be waived with regard to participants in the International Air Race between England and Melbourne by the authorities of Netherland India, according to Mr. C. E. Brookhart, United States Trade Commissioner, at Batavia.

Participating fliers, however, must declare previously that they will not load or discharge any goods in the country, take on or land passengers nor carry cameras. It is the plan to exempt them from all formalities and inspections on the part of local aviation, customs, immigration or police officers. With this same reservation, the participants will be permitted to arrive at or depart from any of the landing grounds opened to civil aviation in Netherland India and be at liberty to choose their routes, but they must avoid the military or naval zone above and near the city of Surabaya.

The regular radio stations at Batavia, Surabaya and Koepang will be reserved during the race for contesting airplanes.

Only one airport in all Netherland India has a regular installation of lighting equipment for night flying. During the period of the race, special temporary installations for lighting to make night flying possible will be made at airports on the route of the race. Two important oil companies have offered the services of their organizations to cooperate with the Government.

The World Awheel

Automobiles registered throughout the world on Jan. 1, 1934, numbered 33,562,059, as compared with 33,567,295 on Jan. 1, 1933, a decrease of 5236. The types of automobiles registered at the beginning of this year are: passenger cars, 27,077,639; buses, 338,057, and trucks, 5,348,523.

World automobile usage outside of the ~~United~~ States is now greater than ever before, with 9,505,032 registered in other countries, as compared with 9,250,275 in 1933. Automobile registrations in the United States decreased by approximately 1 per cent compared with last year.

The United States, with 24,057,027 automobiles registered on Jan. 1, ranked well in advance of France, next in volume, with 1,890,174 registrations.

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(Simply Add to Oil and Car)

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Pyroil is not a substitute for regular oil and greases, but is a concentrated heat-, wear-, and friction-reducing product. Added to oil, grease and fuel by the ounce, it makes metal self-lubricating by creating surfaces that function and protect even in the event of interruption with, or complete failure of, the oil supply. It saves so much in power costs and repairs through friction reduction and supreme lubrication that its use actually costs nothing.

Genuine Pyroil is Patented U.S. and Canada. In factory - sealed cans, only, bearing signature below.

Pres.

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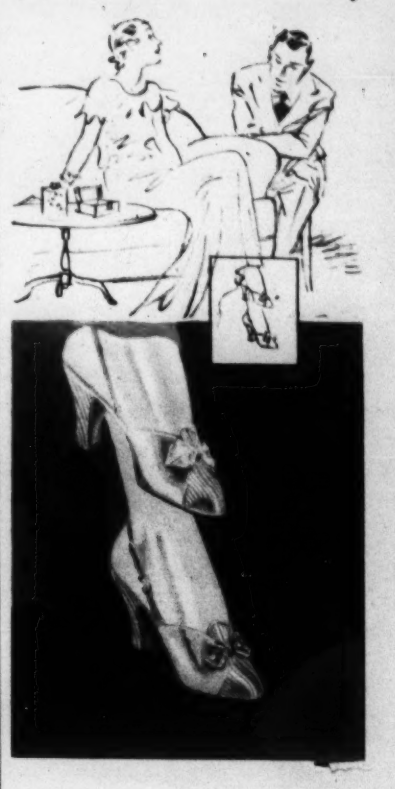
"DID YOU SEE HER FEET?"



Slippers tell tales!

IN YOUR own home . . . that's where your footwear is especially eloquent. Does it say your grooming stops inside your own door?

Daniel Green slippers *on your feet* say your standards of appearance are as high inside your home as out. They say your feeling for style is sincere, your sense of value keen.

It pays to look for the name of Daniel Green whenever you buy leisure footwear.

It pays in comfort . . . because feet need proper fitting in house shoes. It pays in dollars and cents, for Daniel Greens far outlast slippers of indifferent workmanship.

And pays high . . . *high* . . . in your personal pride in your appearance! The Daniel Green Company, Dolgeville, N. Y.

(ABOVE) *This dainty mule with a ribbed satin toe and bow is a smart bit of Paris. It makes any foot look tiny . . . comes in lovely colors (including a dusty rose that looks good enough to eat!) . . and, despite its beauty, will take a lot of punishment, like all Daniel Green slippers.*

Styles for the most informal home wear . . . and for lounging in the grandest manner! Daniel Green has them all . . . in materials you'll love . . . at prices that make substitutes unthinkable.

DANIEL GREEN

LEISURE FOOTWEAR AND "COMFYS"

Look for the name
NONE GENUINE WITHOUT IT

Try a
package of delicious
KRE-MEL DESSERT
CHOCOLATE - VANILLIN
CARAMEL
5¢ per package

Don't Use
Ordinary Soaps
—they make the hair dry, harsh and brittle.

MEN, women and children are as one in singing the praises of this new sensational shampoo — so much better, so effective in cleansing the hair and scalp immaculately! It's different and thrilling to use.

Lucky Tiger Magic
SHAMPOO

Made from a highly refined vegetable oil that leaves the scalp refreshingly clean.

If your druggist does not have it in stock send us his name and your own name and address with five 3c stamps to pay packing and postage and we will send you a regular 35c bottle, limited one to a person

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FREE BOOK

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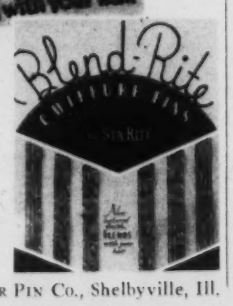
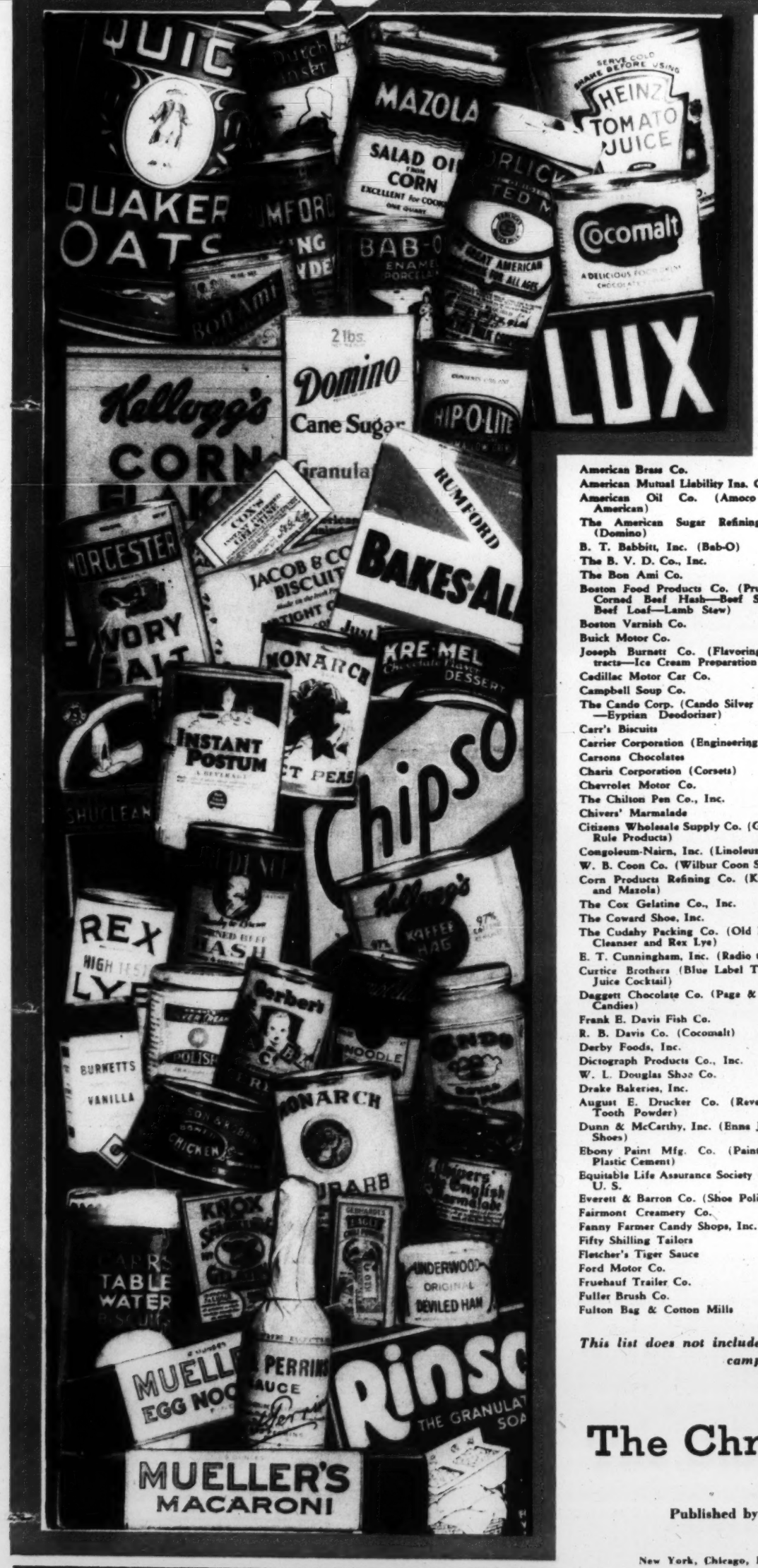
COIFFURE PINS
they blend with your hair



New "textured finish" absorbs rather than reflects the light and makes the pins an unseen part of your hairdress. Look for them at your favorite store or write for free sample—specify color.

STA-RITE HAIR PIN CO., Shelbyville, Ill.

They talk straight



to a Compact, Interested, and Responsive Group

The manufacturers whose names are listed below used The Christian Science Monitor as an advertising medium in the first seven months of 1934. They recognize the value of direct approach to the Monitor's subscribers—people who are in the market for the best, the newest, the "last word," in every field of merchandise or service.

American Brass Co.
American Mutual Liability Ins. Co.
American Oil Co. (Amoco and American)
The American Sugar Refining Co. (Domino)
B. T. Babbitt, Inc. (Bab-O)
The B. V. D. Co., Inc.
The Bon Ami Co.
Boston Food Products Co. (Prudence Corned Beef Hash—Beef Stew—Beef Loaf—Lamb Stew)
Boston Varnish Co.
Buick Motor Co.
Joseph Burnett Co. (Flavoring Extracts—Ice Cream Preparation)
Cadillac Motor Car Co.
Campbell Soup Co.
The Cando Corp. (Cando Silver Polish—Egyptian Deodorizer)
Carr's Biscuits
Carrier Corporation (Engineering)
Carsons Chocolates
Charis Corporation (Corsets)
Chevrolet Motor Co.
The Chilton Pen Co., Inc.
Chivers' Marmalade
Citizens Wholesale Supply Co. (Golden Rule Products)
Congoleum-Nairn, Inc. (Linoleum)
W. B. Coon Co. (Wilbur Coon Shoes)
Corn Products Refining Co. (Kre-mel and Mazola)
The Cox Gelatine Co., Inc.
The Coward Shoe, Inc.
The Cudahy Packing Co. (Old Dutch Cleanser and Rex Lye)
E. T. Cunningham, Inc. (Radio tubes)
Curtice Brothers (Blue Label Tomato Juice Cocktail)
Daggett Chocolate Co. (Page & Shaw Candies)
Frank E. Davis Fish Co.
R. B. Davis Co. (Cocomalt)
Derby Foods, Inc.
Dictograph Products Co., Inc.
W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.
Drake Bakeries, Inc.
August E. Drucker Co. (Revelation Tooth Powder)
Dunn & McCarthy, Inc. (Enna Jettick Shoes)
Ebony Paint Mfg. Co. (Paint and Plastic Cement)
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.
Everett & Barron Co. (Shoe Polish)
Fairmont Creamery Co.
Fanny Farmer Candy Shops, Inc.
Fifty Shilling Tailors
Fletcher's Tiger Sauce
Ford Motor Co.
Fruehauf Trailer Co.
Fuller Brush Co.
Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills
The Gebhardt Chili Powder Co.
General Food Co. (Post Toasties and Postum)
General Motors Corporation
Gerber & Co. (Swiss Knight Cheese)
Gerber Products Co. (Strained Vegetables)
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Inc.
T. P. Grant Co. (Chatham Cream Cheese)
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.
Daniel Green Co. (Leisure Footwear)
Hanan & Son (Hanan Shoes)
John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.
H. J. Heinz Co. (57 Varieties)
H. L. Hildreth Co. (Velvet Molasses Candy)
The Hipolite Co. (Marshmallow Creme)
Hol-Grain Products, Inc. (Biscuits)
The Hoover Co. (Hoover Electric Cleaners)
Horlick's Malted Milk Corporation
The Hubinger Co. (Elastic Starch)
Hudson Motor Car Co.
Insurance Co. of North America
Ivanhoe Foods, Inc. (Ivanhoe Mayonnaise)
Jacob's Biscuits
Japan Canned Crabmeat Association (FC Japanese Crabmeat)
Jenney Mfg. Co. (Jenney Aero Gasoline)
Jenny Wren Co. (Jenny Wren Flour)
Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co.
George E. Keith Co. (Walk-Over Shoes)
Kellogg Co. (Corn Flakes, Kaffee Hag)
W. W. Kimball Co. (Kimball Organs)
I. B. Kleinert Rubber Co. (Dress Shields)
Knox Gelatine Co., Inc.
Knox Hat Co., Inc.
Lea & Perrins, Inc. (Lea & Perrins' Sauce)
Lever Bros. Co. (Lux, Rinso)
Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.
Lotus, Ltd. (Lotus and Delta Shoes)
Lucky Tiger Mfg. Co. (Shampoo—Hair Dressing)
McLaughlin, Gormley King Co.
Maiden Form Brassiere Co.
Man-Kind Dog and Cat Food Co.
G. & C. Merriam Co. (Webster's Dictionary)
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
C. F. Mueller Co. (Spaghetti)
Mulligan & Higgins Glue
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y.
Newspaper Institute of America
New York Life Insurance Co.
The Nisley Co. (Nisley Shoes)
Northern Assurance Co.
Old Hickory Furniture Co.
Outboard Motors Corp. (Lawn-Boy Division)
Packard Motor Car Co.
The Pepsodent Co. (Tooth Paste)
Pequot Mills (Pequot Sheets)
Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Henry Pilcher's Sons
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. (Wallhide Paint)
Plymouth Motor Corporation
Pontiac Motor Co.
Poole Silver Co.
Potter & Moore's Mitcham Lavender
The Procter & Gamble Co. (Chipso)
The Pyroil Co.
The Quaker Oats Co.
R. C. A. Radiotron Co., Inc. (Radiotrons)
E. P. Reed & Co. (Matrix Shoes)
Reid, Murdoch & Co. (Monarch Food Products)
Remington-Rand, Inc. (Typewriter—Portable Adding Machine — Office Systems)
Reo Motor Car Co.
Richardson & Robbins (Food Products)
Richman Brothers (Men's Clothing)
Roger & Gallet (Soap)
Rogers Peet Co. (Men's Clothing)
Royal Typewriter Co., Inc.
Rumford Chemical Works (Rumford Baking Powder—Bakes-All)
Schick Dry Shaver, Inc.
Security Fence Co.
Sheffield Farms Co.
Shell Oil Co.
The Sherwin-Williams Co.
Shirriff's Ltd. (Lushus Jelly Desserts)
Sinclair Refining Co. (Sinclair Oil)
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey
Stark Bros. (Nurseries and Orchards)
John B. Stetson Co. (Stetson Hats)
Strutwear Knitting Co.
The Studebaker Sales Corp. of America
Sturdivant Packing Co.
The Travelers Insurance Co.
Wm. Underwood Co. (Deviled Ham)
U. S. Cane Sugar Refining Industry
The Warner Bros. Co. (LeGant Corsets)
The Watson Co. (Watson Silver)
Wellington, Sears & Co. (Martex Towels)
Whittemore Bros. Corp. (Shoe Polishes)
Williams Oil-O-Matic Heating Corp.
Winget Kickernick Co. (Women's Underwear)
Wm. H. Wise & Co. (Modern Encyclopedia)
Worcester Salt Co.
J. A. Wright & Co., Inc. (Wright's Silver Cream)

This list does not include financial advertisements, railroad and steamship lines, schools and camps, hotels, mail order advertisers, or publishers.

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